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MEMORANDUM

ON THE

AGE TABLES AND RATES OF MORTALITY

OF THE

INDIAN CENSUS OF 1901.

BY

G. F. HARDY.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
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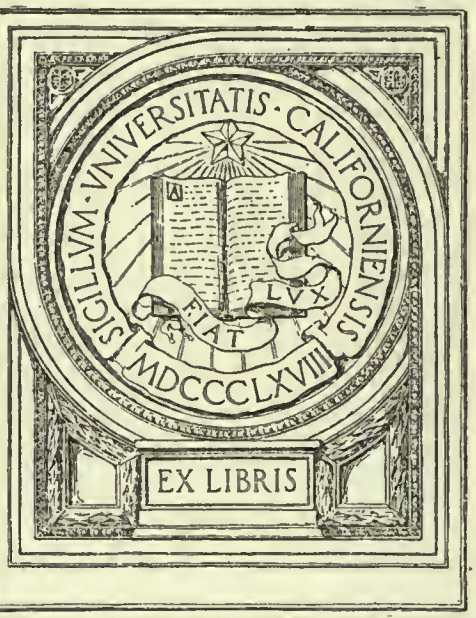

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1. In my Report upon the ages of the people of India, as enumerated in the Census of 1881, I have pointed out and discussed the special difficulties attending any attempt to employ the results of such periodical enumerations for the investigation of the rates of mortality or the average duration of life prevailing in the various provinces. These difficulties it will be necessary to refer to again in some detail, but it will be sufficient to state here that they arise mainly from the inaccuracy of the ages as returned, to the serious disturbances in the numbers returned for certain age groups due to the marked decrease of births during famines, to the incompleteness of the registration returns and in a smaller degree to some uncertainty as to the completeness of successive enumerations, and hence as to the true rate of increase of the population between successive censuses. Further, the large fluctuations in the death-rates in India (in Bombay, for example, during the 10 years 1891—1901 the mortality rates have been about 50 per cent. higher than in the preceding 10 years) add to the difficulty of the problem, as it is impossible to base a life table of any practical value upon the abnormal mortality rates of a single period.

2. The 1881 census immediately succeeded a period of famine which was nearly general throughout India, and in some provinces so severe as to produce a very considerable diminution in the population since the previous enumeration in 1871-72. As is now well known the effect of such a famine immediately preceding an enumeration is seriously to disturb the normal age distribution, especially (as a result of the much-diminished birth-rate prevailing during the period of famine) in the relatively small number of children found between the ages of 0 and 5 at the census. Hence the age returns in the 1881 census could not be looked upon as representing the average age distribution of the population. In the case, however, of those provinces most affected by the 1877 famine, the conditions at the previous enumeration in 1871 and 1872 were of an opposite character, the census following a prosperous period with high birth-rates, and it was possible by comparing the relative age distribution at these two epochs to arrive at a fair estimate of the normal age distribution. This was accordingly made the main object of my report upon that occasion, and the tables appended thereto purported to give an estimate both of the normal age distribution of the population and (as deduced therefrom, in conjunction with the estimated average rates of increase) of the rates of mortality and expectations of life at each age, and the approximate birth and death-rates for the principal provinces when averaged over a long series of years.

3. The memorandum in connection with the 1891 enumeration, on the other hand, dealt with a period generally free from famine, provinces which had shown but a small increase or even a decrease in the previous decennium, then showing a very considerable advance in population. It was therefore considered desirable to deal with the rates of mortality of the inter-census period and thus obtain a measure of the mortality and of the average birth

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and death-rates prevailing among the natives of India when freed from the disturbing effect of periodical famines.

As a result, the tables of mortality given in the 1891 report showed on the whole a considerably larger expectation of life at all ages than those appended to the earlier report.

4. The census of 1891 was similar in its conditions to that of 20 years earlier. It was preceded in 1896 and 1897 by a severe famine affecting large areas of the country and producing disturbances in the age statistics similar to those observed in 1881, while, in the case of the Bombay Presidency especially, the effects of the famine have been aggravated by a severe visitation of plague, the combined result being seen in a diminution of the population, by about 2 per cent., since 1891. In these circumstances, while an enquiry into the age returns at the last enumeration may usefully deal, amongst other questions, with the rates of mortality found to have prevailed during the past 10 years, as compared with those of the preceding decennium, it would be useless to construct mortality tables based upon what is a quite abnormal period, and I have therefore, as in 1881, attempted to produce average mortality tables for each of the principal provinces in the light of the fresh data obtained since that date.

5. The data available for the enquiry on the present occasion do not differ in their nature from those available in 1891.

They are briefly as follows :—

(1) The census tables for age and sex for each province, giving the numbers returned for the usual age groups 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—9, 10—14, etc., 60 and upwards (Imperial Table) VII.

(2) Additional schedules showing the numbers returned at each age out of 100,000 specimen cases for each sex, taken at random.

(3) The proclaimed clans statistics, described in my previous memoranda, giving rates of mortality for the earlier ages up to age 12.

(4) Birth-place returns (Imperial Table XIII), showing the extent of migration.

6. Ordinarily these would be supplemented by birth and death registration returns ; but while there is no doubt a gradual improvement in registration in most of the provinces, these returns are still too defective to form the basis of any satisfactory estimate of the rates of mortality prevailing at various ages throughout life, unless in quite exceptional districts ; nor do I think they can even be considered with safety to indicate the relative mortality for different periods of life, as, apart from the errors in statements of age, which are no doubt at least as great as in the census returns, it is quite possible that registration in childhood and infancy is less complete than in adult life. I shall, however, return to this subject later and endeavour to give some estimate of the extent to which registration is defective in the principal provinces.

7. The only fairly satisfactory evidence as to the rates of mortality in infancy and childhood would appear to be the mortality returns of the Proclaimed Clans which have been used for this purpose in previous reports. It is possible that these returns are not representative of India generally, as the population to which they refer is not very large and appears to be a diminishing one, but I think they may be assumed to give approximately the relative mortality rates for various ages in childhood.

8. The character of these returns has been fully described in preceding reports, and the nature of the corrections it is necessary to apply to the figures (see Census Report, 1881, Volume I, page 145, and 1891, Volume II, page 145). The following table summaries the experience so far as it is complete, from 1876 to 1901 for male lives ; for obvious reasons the female mortality cannot be looked upon as similarly representative. It will be seen that on the whole the rates of mortality have decreased in the last decennium, but the numbers under observation have been much fewer, and the data do not extend above age 6. In these circumstances, I have thought it preferable to use again the table derived from the more complete experience down to 1891, but a regraduation of the figures has been made, as a numerical error, not however of great importance, was found in the table as then employed. The formula employed in graduating the figures is given at the foot of the table :—

TABLE I.

Mortality experience of the Proclaimed Clans (North-West Provinces). 1876—1900.

MALES.

Numbers of deaths registered out of 10,000 "at risk" at each age.					Mortality table. Numbers living out of 100,000 male children born.				
Age.	1876—81 (6 years).	1882—90 omitting 1887 and 1889 (6 years).	1876—90 (12 years).	1891-1900 (10 years).	Age.	As deduced from column (4).	Graduated numbers.	Age x.	Living at age x (lx.).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0—1	2,333	2,301	2,317	2,155	At birth ...	100,000	100,000	0	100,000
1—2	1,333	1,262	1,297	1,143	Aged 0—1	76,830	76,732	1	70,213
2—3	786	959	873	682	„ 1—2	66,865	66,662	2	63,618
3—4	506	591	549	357	„ 2—3	61,028	61,325	3	59,313
4—5	384	449	417	288	„ 3—4	57,678	57,753	4	56,368
5—6	291	333	312	188	„ 4—5	55,273	55,270	5	54,285
6—7	245	290	267	...	„ 5—6	53,549	53,485	6	52,758
7—8	181	211	196	...	„ 6—7	52,119	52,151	7	51,591
8—9	150	167	159	...	„ 7—8	51,098	51,109	8	50,658
9—10	132	173	153	...	„ 8—9	50,285	50,257	9	49,877
10—11	120	133	127	...	„ 9—10	49,516	49,529	10	49,194
11—12	137	97	117	...	„ 10—11	48,887	48,881	11	48,576
					„ 11—12	48,315	48,286	12	48,001

Note.—The figures in column (8) representing the graduated numbers living between ages x and $x+1$ out of 100,000 births are given by the formula $\int_0^x l_x\, dx = 53{,}675\, x - 246\, x^2 + 57{,}135\ (\cdot 65)x + 2{,}500 \log_{10} (20\, x + 1)$ which, as will be seen, follows fairly closely the ungraduated curve, and from which may be at once deduced the expression for the numbers living at exact age x out of 100,000 births, as given in column (10), *viz.*:—$l\, x = 53{,}675 - 492\, x + 24{,}610\ (\cdot 65)x + \frac{21{,}715}{20\, x + 1}$.

9. As regards the rates of mortality of adult life, the only data which have any claim to completeness are the age returns of successive enumerations. As is evident, assuming these age returns were trustworthy, and that the average rate of increase per annum of the population was accurately known, together with the extent and manner in which it was affected by migration, we should be in possession of the materials for determining the rates of mortality at the various ages throughout life. Here, however, we encounter the difficulty which always arises in census returns, and very specially so in those of India, *viz.*, the inaccuracy of the ages returned.

10. The errors in the age returns are of two kinds. The first may be termed accidental errors or irregularities, due to the tendency of persons to return their ages as multiples of 10 and to a lesser extent as multiples of 5, and not necessarily involving under or over-statement of age. The second class may be termed systematic errors, due to the tendency at certain periods of life to under-estimate, and at other periods to over-estimate, the true ages. The effect of both classes of error in combination is to produce very great irregularities in the progression of the numbers returned at successive quinquennial age groups, irregularities which are still further increased by a real defect in the numbers living at certain of these age groups, representing the survivors of the persons born during past famine periods when the birth-rate was below the average. To overcome these various sources of error and to deduce from the recorded numbers at the various age groups an approximation to the true numbers living at these ages is by no means easy.

11. Dealing first with the disturbance caused by the excess of persons returned at the decennial and, in less degree, at the intervening quinquennial ages, the method employed in 1881 was based upon the fact that in the 1881 census the ages *last birthday* were recorded and in 1871-72 the ages *next birthday*, the result being that the excessive numbers returned at the quinquennial ages fell into different groups (the large number returned, for example, as aged 30 next birthday in 1871-72 being included in the group 25—30, the corresponding number returned as 30 last birthday in 1881 being included in the group 30—35). Thus, by taking a mean of the numbers returned at these two censuses in the successive groups, the effect of the heaping up at the quinquennial ages was practically eliminated.

12. In 1891 it was considered desirable to obtain some evidence as to the actual numbers returned in the enumeration at each individual age, and as it was impracticable to tabulate this information for the entire population, returns were made in this form, deduced from 100,000 specimen cases, taken at random, for each sex, in each of the principal provinces. Assuming that these specimen cases were representative of the average population of the province, it was possible to deduce therefrom, with a fair degree of approximation, the actual numbers returned at each age for these provinces, upon the assumption that the relative distribution in any given quinquennial group would be similar in the total for the entire province to that shown in the same group in the specimen schedule.

13. On the present occasion similar specimen returns have been obtained, and a selection from these is reproduced in Table A. A reference to this table will show at once the mean features of the age returns, and in particular the relatively enormous numbers returned at such ages as 25, 30, 40, 50, etc.

14. The 1901 specimen schedules are more varied in character than those of 1891, but in one or two instances appear to be less representative. In the case of the schedule for Madras, for example, the numbers at successive ages during the earlier years of life run with great regularity, and, indeed, throughout life they present a marked contrast to the specimen schedule for the same province in 1891. The reason for this is fully explained by the paragraph in Mr. Francis' report (Volume I, page 50), from which it would appear that the schedule has reference "to families in Madras City following certain selected occupations, such as clerks, vakils, superior tradesmen, etc., the assumption being that persons of this amount of education would be more accurate in their returns of age than the common herd." As a result, while this return is of value on account of certain special, features which it possesses, more particularly with reference to the age distribution during the first 15 years of life, it cannot be taken as typical of the general population of the province, and cannot be used to adjust the population returns for the excess numbers returned at the quinquennial ages. For this purpose, therefore, the specimen returns from Madras, compiled in 1891, have been employed. In the case of some other provinces, *e.g.*, Central Provinces, specimen schedules have been prepared showing the age distribution in famine and non-famine districts, respectively, which are of considerable value as indicating the effect of the famine upon the relative numbers living at various periods of life, but cannot be taken as representing the average of the province as a whole.

In Bengal and the North-West Provinces seperate schedules were prepared for Hindus and Mohamedans, and, in order to produce specimens representative of the province as a whole, these have been combined in proportion to the relative numbers of these religions, the minor religions being classed for this purpose with Hindus. Thus, in Bengal, the specimen schedule reproduced in Table A is obtained from the original schedules for Hindus and Mohamedans, giving them relative weights of 7 and 4, respectively, the proportions for the North-West Provinces being 7 and 1.

15. The object of these specimen schedules was, primarily, as stated above, to obtain a measure of the extent of the disturbance in the age statistics caused by the heaping up of the numbers at the quinquennial ages, and, in the second place, to obtain information as to the age distribution above age 60. For this purpose the number returned at each age group, commencing with the group 5 to 9, having been first reduced to correspond to a total population of 100,000 for each sex, was distributed over each of the five years in proportion to the

numbers at each age of the corresponding group in the specimen schedule. The resulting figures are given in Table B, and were arrived at as shown in the following detailed example. The number of males returned in Bengal as between 50 and 55 corresponded to 3,916 on the basis of a total population of 100,000; the numbers in the specimen schedule (Hindus and Mohamedans combined) for this group of ages is 3,795—see Table A—distributed as in column (2) in the following table. Hence by raising the numbers in column (2) in the ratio of 3,916, to 3,793 the figures shown in the final column and reproduced in Table B are obtained :—

Province of Bengal.

Age group 50—55 (malee).

Census number 3,916

Age. last birthday. (1)	Number in specimen schedule (Table A). (2)	Census number distributed in same proportion. (3)
50	2,821	2,911
51	194	200
52	513	530
53	101	104
54	166	171
Total of group	3,795	3,916

In this way the whole of the figures in Table B were obtained from age 5 upwards.

16. To obtain the figures in Table C, the same process was adopted as in in my memorandum on the 1891 census, which may be illustrated from the same section of the Bengal Table as follows :—

Bengal Males number returned at age 50 (Table B)	2,911
Mean of numbers, ages 49 and 51	193
Difference	2,718

Of this last number, it was assumed that one-half (1,359) should be in the group 45—50, and the other half in the group 50—55, and so on, for each quinquennial age throughout the table, the figures in Table C resulting. Hence Table C may be taken to represent the age distribution of the population as *censused* when freed from disturbances due to purely accidental causes, such as arrangements of the age groups quinquennially and the recording of ages as at last birthday, but it contains what I have termed the systematic or inherent errors due to any general tendency to over or under-estimate the ages for various periods of life.

16 A. The method of dealing with this last-mentioned class of errors has now to be considered. Much has been written on this subject by some of the authors of the provincial reports, but it appears to be extremely difficult to establish any general method by which errors of this nature can be detected and allowed for. Were the tendency a purely local one, affecting only an isolated age group, *e.g.*, the transference of a number of lives from a particular age group to the group adjoining, it would so affect the progression of the numbers as to be easily detected, and the extent of correction required might possibly be estimated with some fair approach accuracy. It is quite possible, however, for a general tendency to under-or over-estimate the true ages to exist, without producing any evidently abnormal progression in the recorded number.

17. There are two possible tests which may be applied with a view to detecting any systematic error of this nature, though neither of them are absolutely satisfactory. The first of these is an examination of the relation borne by the numbers returned in any age group with the numbers returned for the group 10 years younger at the previous census, of whom they are the survivors. Assuming both numbers to be correctly returned, the relation between the two would give a measure of the probability of surviving the intervening period of 10 years, and, by inference, of the average rate of mortality of the group for the period in question. As experience goes to show that there are

certain general laws applying to the relative rates of mortality at the various periods of life, an examination of the ratios above referred to of various groups should result in throwing some light upon systematic age misstatements we are now dealing with. This test is in principle that adopted in adjusting the age tables, as it practically amounts to drawing a smooth curve through the ungraduated figures, which shall at the same time adhere as closely as possible to the latter while avoiding any anomalous progression in the resulting mortality rates.

18. A second test that might seem to be promissing is based upon the consideration which has already been referred to, that during any period of severe famine the birth-rate is so much lowered as to lead us to expect at any future census a marked depression in the age curve at those ages representing the survivors of those born during the famine period. It would then appear that if, for example, there is a marked tendency to under-estimate or over-estimate the ages at a particular period of life, any depression in the curve at this point of the kind we are now dealing with would be correspondingly shifted towards a younger or older group. On the other hand, assuming no such general tendency to either under- or over-estimate to prevail, then the depression might be expected to be found in its proper place in the table, although possibly somewhat overlaid and obscured by the general inaccuracy of the returns.

19. As an example, I may refer to the Madras returns for the three successive enumerations, 1881, 1891 and 1901. On examining the figures for the male population, given in Table C, where the numbers are assumed to have been freed as far as possible from the accidental errors due to excessive numbers returned at decennial and quinquennial ages, it will be seen that the numbers living under age 5 in 1881 are considerably below the average of this group, especially if allowance is made for the fact that in 1901 the numbers in this group were diminished by the effect of the recent famines in 1896 and 1900. The survivors of the children under 5 in 1881 are represented by the group 10 to 14 in 1891, which is again much below the average for this age period. Finally, in the 1901 return it will be seen that the survivors now aged from 20 to 24 are represented by a group about 10 per cent. below the normal, while the adjacent groups 15 to 19 and (especially) 25 to 29 are also somewhat below the average, indicating probably that the gap caused by the depressed birth-rate prior to 1881 has been partly spread over the adjacent age groups as a result of inaccuracy in the age returns and that a portion of the male population aged 20 to 24 have given their ages from 15 to 19 and a somewhat larger number from 25 to 29.

20. The application of this test, however, to later age groups, by an attempt to trace the effects of former famines, such as those of 1854 or 1837, does not lead to any useful results. No doubt the increasing inaccuracy in statements of age beyond middle life has a tendency to obliterate depressions in the curve which might otherwise appear, while a further difficulty arises from the uncertainty as to the relative severity of earlier famines and the extent to which they may have affected the birth-rate for the period in which they occurred. There is also the great probability that the individuals born during a period of famine are from a better stock, socially and physically, than the average, so that the survivors after 50 or 60 years from the small but more select group may be nearly as numerous as would be the survivors from the larger number born under normal conditions.

21. A systematic examination of the numbers from this point of view would be a very complicated matter, and it is very doubtful whether it would throw any real light on the question. If there is any marked tendency at or beyond middle life either to under-state or over-state the ages, it is not probable that such a tendency can be readily established by an examination of the returns themselves, and it is therefore almost hopeless to correct them for any possible errors of this nature.

22. A point of considerable interest discussed by Mr. Gait with reference to the Bengal tables, but applying to the whole of the Indian figures, is the relatively small number of children returned as aged 1 to 2. In most of the provinces, with the important exception of Burma and the Central Provinces,

the numbers returned at this age are very much below those returned at the adjacent ages 0 to 1 and 2 to 3. In Bombay and Bengal, for example, the numbers returned at age 1 are less than one-half those returned as between 0 and 1, while in Madras, Bengal and the North-West Provinces they are very little more then one-half the latter numbers. The same tendency to an equally marked extent is shown by the 1891 figures, although in 1881 this feature was by no means so prominent, except in the Punjab, especially if we allow for the fact that in 1879 and 1880 the birth-rate had not completely recovered from the severe effects of the famine. Mr. Gait's explanation of this feature of the returns (see Bengal Census, Volume I, 209) may be conveniently summarised in the following tabular form:—

Ages as given in enumeration.	Persons probably enumerated at these ages.
0	Those between 0 and 1—
	minus some weaned infants under 1;
	plus some unweaned infants over 1.
1	Those between 1 and 1½—
	plus some weaned infants under 1;
	minus some unweaned infants over 1;
	minus some between 1 and 1½ who are prematurely called 3 (a favourite number).
2	Those between 1½ and 2½—
	minus some prematurely called 3 (see above).
3	Those between 2½ and 3—
	plus some between 1 and 2½ and a few between 4 and 5 erroneously called 3.
4	Those between 3 and 4—
	minus some erroneously called 3 and some called 5 (also a favourite number).
5	Those between 4 and 5—
	plus some from adjacent ages, etc.
x	Those aged x next birthday.

23. Here again there are no means of definitely determining from the figures themselves the extent to which these tendencies have prevailed. Allowing for the low birth-rate throughout India in 1900, the progression of the age figures in most of the provinces would appear to be fairly normal, if the assumption is made that one-half of those actually between ages 1 and 2 ware returned at age 2 to 3, and that at subsequent ages, up to age 5, about 50 per cent. of the ages returned are ages next birthday instead of last birthday, but that the number returned as under age 10 is approximately correct when a due proportion of the excess numbers at age 10 is included in the group 5 to 9. On the principle of not making a greater adjustment than is obviously required by the figures themselves, I have therefore adopted this assumption.

Calculation and graduation of average age tables for period 1881 to 1901.

24. Taking India generally, it has already been remarked that the periods 1881 to 1891 and 1891 to 1901 are of an opposite character, both the first and the last of the three censuses having succeeded periods of famine, heavy mortality and depressed birth-rate generally, while at the intermediate census an opposite condition of affairs prevailed. If we go back still further to the census of 1872, we have again a condition of things similar on the whole to that in 1891, the census having followed a period of general prosperity. The census of 1872, however, was far from complete, and the figures were probably less trustworthy than in subsequent enumerations. A fair estimate of the normal age distribution of the population will be obtained by taking an average of the last three censuses, but giving double weight to the figures in 1891, as it is a reasonable supposition that the average age distribution for the 20 years 1881 to 1901 will not differ greatly from the average, taking one period with another, over a long series of years. The resulting figures will represent a

mean between the age distribution in periods of prosperity and that in periods of scarcity, and will probably be very near to the figures tha would be obtained as an average for the last 40 years, supposing that data for these were available. These figures are given in Table C for the principal provinces.

25. The numbers returned in the censuses 1881 and 1891 in quinquennial age groups having been corrected for the excessive numbers returned at quinquennial ages in the manner already described by the aid of the specimen schedules furnished in 1891, and a similar process having been applied to the 1901 figures, by the aid of the schedules provided on the present occasion, an average of these three returns, giving double weight to 1891, has been taken and the resulting figures given in the column headed "Mean, 1881—1901."

These are the figures which form the basis of the graduated age tables given in Table D, with the exceptions of Madras and North-West Provinces, in which cases the figures given in Table II as corrected for the effect of emigration have been substituted.

26. The process of graduation employed has been somewhat similar, though not identical, with that adopted in 1881.

It has been found rather more convenient to deal with the numbers representing the "popolation living above age x" than with the population as returned between given ages, and, as a first step, a preliminary graduation of the male tables for age 15 upwards was made by the use of the following formula, where N_x represents the numbers living out of a total male population of 100,000 :—

$$\log N_x = K + ax + bx^2 + mc^x,$$

where the value of C was taken as (10·) ·039 (Log c = ·039), this value being indicated by the graduated population table for India constructed upon the basis of the 1881—1891 census figures, the value of the remaining four constants K, a, b and m. being obtained from the numerical values of Nx when x=15, 45, 55 and 65, the values at ages 25 and 35 being unreliable.

27. The use of some such formula is rendered necessary by the fact that the age statistics are quite untrustworthy above age 65, and the figures for the latter periods of life can only be obtained upon the assumption that the progression of the rates of mortality is in India similar in character to that prevailing in other populations.

The character of the above function accords very closely with the nature of the normal population curve, and having four unknowns (when the value of c is assumed), it is sufficiently flexible. The graduations thus obtained were, however, adopted only for ages above 55, the graduated curve below that age being drawn to follow the census numbers as nearly as was consistent with the advoidance of abnormal progressions of the rates of mortality, while joining on smoothly to the values for ages 0 to 10 obtained by means of rates of mortality based on the Proclaimed Clans experience. In Bombay, the table deduced from the Proclaimed Clans experience was used unmodified, in Bengal the progression of the figures at the earlier ages, and in especial the proportion of the male population under age 15 indicated a rate considerably higher than that of the Proclaimed Clans table, and to obtain a satisfactory graduation of the figures it was necessary to assume an addition of 100 to the numbers dying between ages x and x + 1 from 0 to 10.

In Madras and the North-West Provinces these numbers were diminished by 10 per cent., and in Burma by 20 per cent., these changes also being necessary to reproduce approximately the population curve at the younger ages. The totals of the five large provinces, excluding Burma, have been taken as sufficiently representative of the whole of India, including as they do 80 per cent. of the entire population, and the tables for India have therefore, as in previous occasions, been obtained by taking an average of the five principal provinces, giving to each a weight corresponding to its population. This resulting curve is not such as would be expected to prevail at any one moment, but will afford a convenient standard of comparison to which the numbers at any special enumeration can be referred and by the aid of which the special characteristics of such enumeration will be more readily thrown into relief.

28. Special tables have been constructed for Burma, as there is good reason to suppose that the age returns are much more accurate in that province than

elsewhere in India, and a special interest attaches to these tables, as they show rates of mortality which are throughout much nearer to the European standard than is the case in any other province.

Migration returns.

29. Taking India as a whole, immigration and emigration are not very important as affecting either the rate of increase of the population or the age distribution of the people. In certain provinces, however (such as Madras, North-West Provinces and Burma, among the larger areas), the movement of population is sufficiently important to take into account. This has been done on the same principle as that employed in 1891 by dealing with the population native to the province, whether living there or elsewhere in India. The only method available for determining the effect upon the age distribution of such emigration is that adopted in my last report, where a comparison is made of the age distribution in certain special provinces, such as Coorg, where the immigrants were relatively very numerous with that in India as a whole. From such comparison the relative proportion of immigrants for the various age groups were deduced, and suitable corrections applied to the enumerated populations in Madras and the North-West Provinces in the same manner as shown in detail in Tables V and VIII in my report on the 1891 census.

30. On the present occasion the same age distribution among the emigrants has been adopted (with some insignificant modifications), and it has been assumed that the excess of emigrants over immigrants per 100,000 of the population found in 1891 (*viz.*, 2,890 for Madras and 1,919 for the North-West Provinces) may be taken as representing the average for the 20 years 1881—1901. The following table will then show the extent to which the incorporation of the emigrant with the home population modifies the age distribution of the latter, the modified figures being used in lieu of those in Table C as the basis of the graduated age tables :—

TABLE II.

Correction of age tables for effect of Emigration (Madras and North-West Provinces).

Ages.	Madras.				North-West Provinces.			
	Mean population.	Emigrants.	Population, including emigrants.	Reduced to totals of 100,000.	Mean population.	Emigrants.	Population, including emigrants.	Reduced to totals of 100,000.
0—4 . .	13,951	4	13,955	13,563	12,878	3	12,881	12,638
5—9 . .	15,457	23	15,480	15,045	13,967	15	13,982	13,719
10—14 .	10,556	162	10,718	10,417	11,170	108	11,278	11,066
15—19 .	10,205	243	10,448	10,155	9,910	161	10,071	9,881
20—24 .	7,843	390	8,233	8,002	8,914	259	9,173	9,000
25—29 .	9,221	516	9,737	9,463	9,423	343	9,766	9,582
30—34 .	6,958	425	7,383	7,176	7,492	283	7,775	7,629
35—39 .	7,014	325	7,339	7,133	6,963	215	7,178	7,043
40—44 .	5,078	247	5,325	5,175	5,496	163	5,659	5,552
45—49 .	4,315	188	4,478	4,376	4,355	125	4,480	4,396
50—54 .	3,029	138	3,192	3,078	3,359	92	3,451	3,386
55—59 .	2,437	89	2,503	2,456	2,355	58	2,413	2,368
Over 60 .	3,936	140	4,039	3,961	3,718	94	3,812	3,740
Totals .	100,000	2,890	102,890	100,000	100,000	1,919	101,919	100,000

31. In the case of Burma, where there is a large immigrant population, it has been considered that the difficulty thence arising can best be met by dealing

with the Buddhist population only, as this represents some 86 per cent. of the community and is presumably very little affected by immigration from outside the province.

Rates of Increase.

32. To deduce from the adjusted population tables the fundamental columm of the mortality tables, representing the numbers surviving at each age from a fixed number of births, say, 100,000, it is necessary to determine the normal rates of increase for each of the various provinces. This problem was dealt with in 1881, and from an analysis of all the available data certain conclusions were arrived at as to the average rate of increase for the principal provinces prior to 1881, taking one period with another (see Census Report, 1881, Volume 1, pages 149—160).

33. In the case of Madras province (British districts), it was then estimated that the normal rate of increase in non-famine periods, as from 1856 to 1871, was 11·8 per mille per annum. Between the censuses of 1871 and 1881, an interval of 9¼ years, the population diminished (allowance being made for floating population unenumerated in 1871), on the average about 7·3 per mille per annum, owing to the severity of the 1877-78 famine. Combining these rates in due proportions and allowing 1 per mille per annum decrease as the result of emigration, a normal rate of increase of 6 per mille per annum for the period anterior to 1881 was arrived at.

34. The allowance of 1 per mille per annum for emigrants is in accordance with more recent data. It is shown in my memorandum on the 1891 census (see table on page 149) that about 1,400 male emigrants are required each five years, to maintain an emigrant population of 8,628 males, say, 3¼ per cent. per annum, and as the Madras emigrants (taking the 1891 figures to represent the average of the last 20 years) are about 2,900 out of a total native population of 100,000, this number would require about 100 or 1 per mille per annum to maintain it. The observed rate of increase in the male population of the Madras province (British districts) in the 10 years 1881—1891 was 14·5 per mille and in the 10 years 1891—1901, 6·7 per mille per annum, averaging for the 20 years 10·6 per mille per annum, which, making an addition of 1 per mille for emigration, gives a "natural" rate of increase since 1881 of 11·6 per mille. Combining these figures with the 6 per mille arrived at for the period 1856—1881, we should get an average "natural" rate of increase of about 8 per mille per annum. In the light of the subsequent history of the province, however, the famine of 1877-78 would appear to have been so abnormal in severity that I have no doubt the average rate of increase prior to 1881 was under-estimated, and that it should have approximated to the average rate deduced for those districts in the province less severely affected by the famine, *viz.*, 8 per mille. If this figure is adopted as the rate for 1856—1881 and combined with the observed rate since, we get an average rate which (making a fractional allowance for possibly improved enumeration) may be taken at 9 per mille per annum. This rate has accordingly been adopted as the "natural" rate of increase for Madras.

35. In Bombay the movement of population has been subject to violent fluctuations. After the bad famine of 1844-45 the male population increased up to 1872 at an average rate of 11·4 per mille per annum (1881 Census Report, Volume I, page 157), between 1872 and 1881 the population diminished, the average rate over the whole period 1844—1881 being 7·8 per mille. Between 1881 and 1891 the annual rate of increase was nearly 14 per mille, while during the past decade the population has diminished by about 2 per mille per annum, giving an average rate of increase of 6 per mille for the past 20 years. Combining this latter rate with the average of 7·8 per mille prior to 1881, we may assume a mean rate of 7 per mille as probably representing very approximately an average of the last 50 or 60 years.

36. In Bengal the movement of population has been much more uniform—in 1878—1880 there was no serious famine, although the birth-rate was somewhat reduced, as has again been the case in recent years. The mean rate of increase prior to 1881 was estimated at 8 per mille per annum, due allowance having been made for improved enumeration. In the decade 1881—1891 the average annual rate of increase was 7·3 per mille, and in the last decade 1891—1901 was 5·0 per mille, giving an average of a shade over 6 per mille for the last

20 years. Taking a mean between this rate and the rate prior to 1881, we get 7 per mille per annum as representing, probably fairly closely, the normal rate of increase, and this rate was accordingly adopted.

37. The North-West Provinces appear to have experienced with great regularity alternations of stagnation and progress. The average rate of increase for about 50 years prior to 1881 was estimated at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per mille per annum (Census Report, Volume I, page 155). The average rate of increase since 1881 has been 3·5 per mille, but if an allowance be made for emigration of about 1·2 per mille, this gives a "natural" rate of increase of 4·7 per mille. The normal rate adopted is 4 per mille per annum.

38. In the Punjab again the movement of the population has been fairly steady. The average rate of increase for the British territory prior to 1881 (1855—1881), after making allowance for improved enumeration and for emigration, was assumed to be not greater than 6 per mille per annum (1881 report, Volume I, page 157). Since 1881 it has exceeded this figure, averaging 9·9 per mille in the period 1881—1891 and 6·8 per mille for the following 10 years (making due allowance for changes in area), thus giving an average of 8·4 per mille for the last 20 years.

The birth-place returns do not indicate that any material correction should be made to this figure on account of emigration. On the whole, the period 1891—1901 may be considered as fairly normal, the birth-rate being well maintained, the previous decade 1881—1891, as was the case almost throughout India, being exceptionally favourable. If a rate of increase of 6 per mille is assumed for the period 1855—1881, we get an average rate for the past 46 years of 7·1 per mille per annum, approximating closely to the experience of the past 10 years. I have therefore assumed a normal rate of 7 per mille per annum, as in the case of Bengal and Bombay.

39. In Burma, as already stated, the Buddhist population alone was dealt with in order to eliminate any serious difficulties as to immigration. Here the recorded increase since 1891 amounts to 19·4 per cent., or about 17·9 per mille per annum, and in the previous decade the rate of increase was still higher. It appears to me quite certain that this recorded rate is much higher than the true figures, and that improved enumeration must be answerable for some considerable share of this large increase. The progression of the graduated age figures would indeed indicate that if the natural rate of increase in the population is 18 per mille per annum, then the mortality rates from about 10 to 25 must be nearly zero. Mr. Lewis, in his report on the Burma census (Volume I, pages 19—24), has discussed the observed increase of population from various points of view, and arrives at the conclusion that if certain districts are excluded where the recorded increase is quite abnormal, the average increase for Upper Burma for the past 10 years would be 11·2 per cent. equivalent to 10·7 per mille per annum. Part of the abnormal increase in the districts referred to may be due to emigration from the remaining districts, and, having regard to the fact that Burma has been free from any scarcity, and that the relatively large numbers of the population returned at the older ages indicates much lower rates of mortality than those prevailing in India generally, it will not be an extreme assumption that the "natural" rate of increase of the population is about 12 per mille per annum about equal to the rate in non-famine periods in Madras and Bombay.

The Female age Tables.

40. The graduation of the female age tables presents the same or greater difficulty than is the case for the male sex, as the statements of age are less trustworthy, and in many districts the enumeration of the female population is not very complete. Both in 1881 and 1891 it was found necessary on this ground to deal independently with the female age tables in Madras and Bengal only, the proportion of females enumerated in these provinces going to show that the enumeration was fairly satisfactory. In the remaining districts it was found necessary to assume that the same relation between numbers of females and males living at various ages would be found to hold as in Madras and Bengal.

41. The following table gives the number of females enumerated for each 10,000 males in the various provinces for the three censuses, 1881, 1891 and

1901. It will be seen that on the whole there has been a slight increase since 1881 in the relative number of females, with the exception of Bengal :—

Females enumerated for each 10,000 males in the undermentioned provinces.

Province.	1881 census.	1891 census.	1901 census.	Mean giving double weight to 1891 figures.
Bengal	10,084	10,062	9,998	10,051
Bombay	9,365	9,314	9,382	9,344
Madras	10,210	10,222	10,279	10,233 (*a*)
North-West Provinces	9,249	9,373	9,300	9,324 (*b*)
Punjab	8,433	8,539	8,563	8,518 (*c*)
Burma (Buddhists)	...	...	10,273	10,273

(*a*) Reduced to 10,007 when allowance is made for male emigration.
(*b*) Ditto 9,028 ditto ditto.
(*c*) Ditto 8,411 when allowance is made for excess of female immigration.

42. The ratio of females to males would appear to be less in India than in western countries, and differs very considerably in the various provinces, being extremely low in the Punjab, where, however, no marked advance appears to have taken place in this respect since 1881. It does not appear practicable to determine how far this apparent defect in the female population is due to imperfect enumeration in certain provinces, but it is very probable that this is in part an explanation of the low figures in the Punjab, otherwise it must be assumed that the rate of mortality among the Punjab females is much higher relatively than in the remaining provinces.

43. The table given below deals with the subject in more detail, giving the ratio of females to males for certain special age groups, selected, so as to avoid disturbances arising from the heaped up figures at the quinquennial ages.

These figures are based upon the figures given in Table B and upon the corresponding figures in the 1891 census report, and assume a total population for each province of 100,000 males and 100,000 females. For purposes of comparison the numbers at birth, as derived from the past five years' registration returns (1896—1901), are also inserted, reduced to the same basis of a total population of 100,000 of each sex.

TABLE III.

Showing number of females to 1,000 males at the undermentioned ages in the provinces indicated for 1891 and 1901, etc.

Province.	Age group.	Middle age of group.	Ratio $\frac{F}{M} \times 1{,}000$.		Mean of ratios.	Reduced to 1,000 at birth.
			1891.	1901.		
Madras	At birth	0	962	955	959	1,000
	0 — 7½	3½	1,015	1,014	1,015	1,058
	7½—27½	17½	1,004	991	998	1,041
	27½—47½	37½	947	984	966	1,007
	47½—57½	52½	992	971	982	1,024
	57½—67½	62½	1,135	1,097	1,116	1,164
	Over 67½	72½	1,212	1,173	1,193	1,244
Bengal	At birth	0	963	943	953	1,000
	0 — 7½	3½	1,045	1,057	1,051	1,103
	7½—27½	17½	985	979	982	1,030
	27½—47½	37½	946	936	941	992
	47½ - 57½	52½	1,036	1,029	1,033	1,084
	57½—67½	62½	1,243	1,204	1,224	1,284
	Over 67½	72½	1,387	1,293	1,340	1,406
Bombay	At birth	0	...	997	997	1,000
	0 — 7½	3½	1,058	1,071	1,065	1,068
	7½—27½	17½	979	966	973	976
	27½—47½	37½	947	968	958	961
	47½—57½	52½	982	1,003	993	996
	57½—67½	62½	1,201	1,254	1,228	1,231
	Over 67½	72½	1,297	1,140	1,219	1,222
North-West Provinces	At birth	0	...	1,028	1,028	1,000
	0 — 7½	3½	1,060	1,034	1,047	1,018
	7½—27½	17½	923	941	932	907
	27½—47½	37½	1,008	1,015	1,012	984
	47½—57½	52½	1,048	1,041	1,045	1,017
	57½—67½	62½	1,255	1,122	1,189	1,156
	Over 67½	72½	1,295	1,452	1,374	1,337
Punjab	At birth	0	...	1,072	1,072	1,000
	0 — 7½	3½	1,060	1,065	1,063	992
	7½—27½	17½	970	968	969	904
	27½—47½	37½	1,014	1,016	1,015	947
	47½—57½	52½	962	969	966	901
	57½—67½	62½	944	960	952	888
	Over 67½	72½	965	988	977	911
Burma	At birth	0	...	991	...	1,000
	0 — 7½	3½	...	1,000	...	1,009
	7½—27½	17½	...	1,021	...	1,030
	27½—47½	37½	...	937	...	946
	47½—57½	52½	...	998	...	1,007
	57½—67½	62½	...	1,061	...	1,071
	Over 67½	72½	...	1,208	...	1,219

44. It will be seen generally that while there is a defect in the numbers of females returned at the younger ages, after middle life they are in excess of the males, as is usually found to be the case in other communities, but it is impossible to say how far the excess in numbers at the older ages may be taken to represent actual facts. The returns of Burma in this respect are especially interesting, as on the grounds already stated there is good reason to believe that the age statistics for Burma are more accurate than for the remaining provinces. It is not very probable that the relative mortality of males and females at various periods of life is greatly different in the various parts of India, and the same course might have been followed on the present occasion as in 1901, the relation of the mortality rates for the two sexes drived from the Madras and Bengal returns being applied to the remaining provinces. It was thought better, however, to make a separate set of ratios for each province based upon the figures in the above tables. A smooth curve having been drawn in each case representing the ratio of the number of females to 1,000 males at each age from birth onwards, preserving as far as possible the general features of the unadjusted ratios given above, while removing the larger irregularities, these adjusted ratios were applied to the numbers living at each age (Lx) in the male mortality tables, and the corresponding values of (Lx) for the female tables were thus deduced. It must be recognised that the extreme uncertainty of the age tables in the case of the females and their obvious anomalies make it impossible to draw from them any but the most general conclusions. In the case of the Punjab the female table has been omitted, as the figures would appear to be quite untrustworthy.

The census as test of death registration.

45. It may be useful to add here a note upon the use of the census figures as a rough test of the relative completeness of the registration returns in the various provinces. From the known imperfection of these returns it results that all calculations as to increase of population based thereon are vitiated, and almost the only information derivable from these returns—information which, however, is no doubt of considerable importance—is the relative mortality for different years in the various provinces. Moreover, owing to the method in which the ages are grouped in decennial periods above age 20, the large number of deaths which we may be sure are returned at the individual ages 20, 30, 40, etc., are all included in the respective groups commencing with these ages, and as a consequence the registration returns cannot safely be employed even to determine the relative mortality for different periods of life.

46. If we consider the entire population in a given province as enumerated in 1891, and the population enumerated in 1901 for the same province at 10 years old and upwards, we shall see that, neglecting minor considerations, such as migration, and making due allowance for any inaccuracy in the age returns, the latter group represent the survivors of the former, and the difference between the two populations would be represented approximately (if we suppose the deaths uniformly spread over the period) by the deaths during the decennium aged 5 years and upwards. This assumption will not be very accurate owing to the rapid change in the death-rate during the first two or three years of life, and, considered alone, would have the effect of under-estimating the proportion of deaths registered to those actually occurring, but this tendency will probably be corrected by the larger probability that deaths of quite young children will escape registration, hence the figures as given may be taken as sufficiently near for practical purposes.

47. In the following table is set out the total population under registration (omitting the 1,000's) for the various provinces in 1891, and (in column 4) the survivors of such populations living at ages 10 years older in 1901, the differences as given in column 5 showing the estimated deaths for the 10 years, which may be taken practically to correspond to the deaths for the decade at age 5 and upwards. There is added in column 6 the registered deaths, age 5 years and upwards, for the same period, the populations of the various provinces having been reduced to agree with the populations under registration. A comparison of the figures in columns 5 and 6 for the various provinces as carried out in the remainder of the table, the headings of which will be found sufficiently explanatory, will show the extent to which death registration is probably defective in each of these provinces.

TABLE IV.

Province.	Average population under registration (as at 1891 census). (Males.)	Corresponding population in 1901. (Males.)	Estimated nos. in last column, aged 10 and upwards, being survivors of nos. in column (2).	Deaths in 10 years out of nos. in column (2) (aged 10 average 5 years and upwards).	Registered deaths, aged 5 years and upwards (1891—1901).	Registered deaths at all ages (1891—1901).	Estimated deaths at all ages, being $\frac{(5) \times (7)}{(6)}$.	Death-rate per 1,000 on mean population (1891—1901) $\frac{(8)}{5\,[(2)+3)]}$.	Registered death-rate per 1,000 (1891—1901) $\frac{(7)}{(10 \times 2)}$	Estimated birth-rate per 1,000 (1891-1901). (Males).
(1)	(2)*	(3)*	(4)*	(5)*	(6)*	(7)*	(8)*	(9)	(10)	(11)
Bengal	34,964	36,747	25,953	9,011	7,719	11,933	13,930	38·9	34·1	43·9
Bombay	9,736	9,539	6,963	2,773	2,200	3,507	4,421	45·9	36·0	43·9
Madras	16,233	17,342	12,217	4,016	2,292	3,654	6,403	38·1	22·5	44·8
North-West Provinces . . .	24,301	24,614	18,619	6,132	4,699	8,141	10,624	43·4	33·5	44·7
Punjab	11,037	11,814	8,579	2,458	1,956	3,668	4,609	40·3	33·2	47·1

* Omitting 1,000's.

Note.—The figures in column (9) must not be taken as definite determinations of the death-rates prevailing during the period 1891—1901, as it is practically certain that the registration, generally throughout India, of the deaths of infants and quite young children, is less complete than is the case at older ages, hence the above death-rates, and consequently the birth-rates are no doubt somewhat under-estimated.

48. The population tables might also enable us to attempt some correction of the ages given in the returns of registered deaths, if we could safely make the assumption that the nature and extent of the errors in the statements of age for the purpose of death registration are similar to those of the errors in the census returns. The doubt attaching to this assumption would however, render any conclusions based upon it of very little value. Speaking very generally, it may be taken that the deaths returned at ages 60 and upwards represent, roughly, those over ages 57 and 57½, those over 50 roughly represent the true relative numbers over 47½, and so on, the extent of the error being much diminished as we reach the earlier ages.

49. It would appear hopeless for many years to come to expect anything like complete registration of births and deaths in India, and I would suggest that it would be well to concentrate efforts in this direction upon certain small but representative areas in various parts of India.

Owing to the thoroughness of registration in the Proclaimed Clans districts we are much better informed as to the rates of mortality prevailing during childhood than we could possibly be if we had to rely on the census returns and the ordinary registration of deaths. If a community is sufficiently large to give 30,000 or 40,000 persons constantly under observation, and registration carried on under such conditions as would ensure its practical completeness, very valuable results would be in a few years obtainable from such observations, especially if a sufficient number of such communities could be selected in different parts of India to make them in the aggregate fairly representative of India as a whole.

50. It is also worth while to consider whether a different age grouping might not be adopted in the death returns, the decennial groups being taken from 15 to 25, 25 to 35, and so on, or quinquennial groups being adopted throughout. Still better of course would be the return of the numbers for each age both in respect of population as enumerated at the census and in respect of registered deaths.

51. From the estimated defect in the number of registered deaths for the decennium in the principal provinces as given in Table IV, combined with the known rate of increase of the population during the past ten years, an estimate may be made of the birth-rate for the period. The result of this estimate for each province is set out in column (11) of Table IV.

Relative mortality of the periods 1881 to 1891 and 1891 to 1901.

52. A comparison of the numbers living in 1881 with the survivors ten years older in 1891, and similarly of the numbers living in 1891 with the survivors ten years older in 1901, gives us a ready means of determining approximately the relative mortality of the two decennia, and thus of comparing the death-rates during a period of scarcity and (in some districts) of plague, with the rates prevailing during a period of comparative plenty. This method of comparison will throw no light on the relative mortality during infancy, as the effect of increased mortality is overlaid by that of a diminished birth-rate. Thus the actual number of deaths in infancy during a period of famine may be but little in excess of those occurring during a period of plenty owing to the much smaller number of children born, although the death-rate per mille may be very considerably higher. This disturbing factor, however, mainly affects the first few years of life, and as the results of the method have reference only to the mortality for ages above 5, they may be taken as giving a rough approximation to the truth.

53. The following table is given to bring out results of this comparison as applied to the principal provinces, and will show how greatly different the rates of mortality are in India under adverse circumstances from those prevailing under more favourable conditions. In Bombay in particular, where to the effects of famine has been superadded the severe visitations of plague, the death-rate for the past quinquennium on the average has been more than 50 per cent. higher than that for the preceding ten years. When it is considered that this difference in the death-rate for ten years means about three million additional deaths in this period for the province of Bombay alone, it will be seen how serious is the inroad made by these periodical visitations upon the Indian population.

TABLE V.

Relative mortality rates (males) for the periods 1881—1891 and 1891—1901.

Province.	1881—1891. Assumed population, 1881.	Survivors thereout in 1891, aged 10 and upwards.	Mean death-rate per annum (2)—(3) / 5×[(2)+(3)]. *	1891—1901. Assumed population, 1891.	Survivors thereout in 1901, aged 10 and upwards.	Mean death-rate per annum (5)—(6) / 5×[(5)+(6)]. *
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bengal . . .	100,000	74,841	·0288	100,000	74,227	·0296
Bombay . . .	100,000	80,870	·0212	100,000	71,499	·0332
Madras . . .	100,000	80,623	·0205 (*a*)	100,000	75,315	·0272 (*a*)
North-West Provinces .	100,000	77,034	·0247 (*b*)	100,000	74,767	·0277 (*b*)
Punjab . . .	100,000	77,526	·0253	100,000	77,727	·0251

* Corresponding approximately to mean death-rate of males *aged 5 and upwards* during the ten years.

(*a*) Reduced by ·0010 to allow for effect of emigration.

(*b*) Reduced by ·0012 to allow for effect of emigration.

Final Tables.

54. The tables of mortality and expectations of life appended to the report marked E to R have been based upon the graduated population tables as given in Table D, upon the assumption that these tables may be taken to represent the normal age distribution for the various provinces, and that the average rate of increase in these provinces is as given above. The resulting rates of mortality and expectations of life are somewhat different to those that would be obtained by a comparison of the adjusted numbers living in 1881 and 1901, representing the average mortality for the 20 years, but it is probable that even a period of 20 years is hardly sufficiently long to give a fair average in India, where such enormous differences in rates of mortality are revealed in successive decades. The tables now given should therefore approximate in their character to those given in the memorandum upon the 1881 census, as, like the latter, they are intended to show the normal rate of mortality after due allowance has been made for the effect of periodically recurring famines.

55. When the uncertainty of the data is taken into account, the present results may be taken to show that, setting aside the large fluctuations due to periods of scarcity and of plague, the average birth and death-rates in India do not give any indication of permanent change. It is of course a mere truism that a high birth-rate involves either a correspondingly high death-rate, or, in the alternative, so rapid an increase in the population as to threaten to encroach upon the limits of subsistence under present conditions. As emigration on an extensive scale is out of the question, the alternatives for the future are either a reduction in the birth-rate as a result of the spread of education and a gradual change of social customs, or such a change in the conditions of life as will permit of a steady increase in the means of subsistence, or, finally, a continuance in future of such periods of famine, with their accompanying destruction of population, as have marked the past history of India.

G. F. HARDY.

TABLE A.

Number of persons living at each age out of a total population of 100,000 of each sex

Ages.	Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.		North-West Provinces.		Punjab.		Burma.	
X Last Birth.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0	3,022	2,976	1,592	1,624	3,669	2,833	3,079	3,345	2,957	2,951	2,357	2,625
1	1,440	1,667	2,251	2,206	3,416	2,799	1,626	2,263	1,445	1,569	2,155	2,279
2	3,097	3,296	2,795	2,953	3,249	2,776	2,651	3,093	2,735	2,627	2,903	2,839
3	3,021	3,371	2,892	3,164	3,211	2,843	2,555	2,932	2,654	2,923	3,329	3,257
4	2,939	2,973	3,144	3,332	3,055	2,634	2,586	2,685	2,843	2,941	2,755	2,698
5	3,694	3,685	3,617	3,647	3,089	3,122	3,078	2,628	3,357	3,278	3,198	3,145
6	2,731	2,691	3,109	3,040	3,022	3,072	2,910	2,641	2,805	3,047	2,540	2,365
7	3,060	3,155	3,107	2,943	3,031	2,624	2,715	2,748	2,612	3,011	2,645	2,354
8	3,539	2,944	3,522	3,186	3,002	2,264	2,964	2,434	3,037	2,911	2,442	2,339
9	2,341	2,172	2,654	2,394	2,884	2,056	2,074	1,953	2,123	2,086	1,974	1,857
10	3,756	2,884	4,152	3,473	2,791	3,382	3,785	2,634	3,400	3,242	3,575	3,315
11	1,536	1,461	1,501	1,403	2,736	1,152	1,684	1,443	1,573	1,573	1,605	1,639
12	4,109	2,832	4,187	3,219	2,563	3,094	3,513	1,499	4,164	3,757	2,473	1,931
13	1,243	1,135	1,371	1,121	2,551	1,583	1,862	1,426	1,768	1,660	2,212	1,430
14	2,035	1,812	1,754	1,461	2,454	1,590	2,328	1,731	2,150	2,032	1,756	1,901
15	2,110	1,945	2,594	2,185	2,268	2,169	2,331	1,734	2,509	2,437	2,320	2,357
16	2,187	2,369	1,699	1,625	1,890	1,945	2,173	2,128	2,140	2,174	1,454	1,640
17	1,004	1,033	883	888	1,746	1,997	958	832	965	903	1,734	1,988
18	2,404	2,882	1,695	1,830	1,599	1,723	2,020	2,196	2,576	2,426	1,725	1,597
19	857	1,023	899	856	1,526	1,571	1,079	893	613	570	1,163	1,242
20	2,719	3,635	3,320	4,209	1,655	3,882	3,229	3,253	3,666	4,491	3,210	3,426
1	729	796	651	601	1,524	953	1,139	925	448	294	1,034	1,056
2	2,142	2,435	1,742	1,969	1,578	1,773	1,755	2,134	1,724	1,973	1,149	1,214
3	687	733	799	782	1,528	857	751	704	612	465	1,360	1,439
4	1,194	1,325	798	838	1,402	823	1,159	1,505	957	1,056	1,156	984
25	4,182	4,455	4,918	5,221	1,563	4,840	4,287	4,624	4,271	4,668	2,879	3,086
6	1,155	1,080	854	864	1,475	586	1,090	1,223	1,007	1,029	1,358	1,238
7	934	848	933	907	1,439	1,213	816	791	761	618	1,432	1,194
8	1,968	1,818	1,379	1,391	1,392	973	1,432	1,911	1,582	1,556	1,368	1,295
9	592	535	674	640	1,319	578	529	382	354	352	996	1,078
30	4,234	4,464	4,877	5,414	2,081	5,249	4,943	4,684	4,725	5,383	3,578	3,443
1	423	436	482	457	1,218	432	587	670	180	132	930	805
2	2,266	1,991	1,558	1,607	1,112	992	1,836	1,828	1,772	1,558	1,192	1,129
3	394	315	545	500	1,097	461	574	570	349	257	1,206	1,232
4	520	489	612	678	1,104	443	720	612	412	381	941	881
35	2,884	2,694	3,781	3,957	2,245	3,783	2,510	2,934	3,911	3,709	2,622	2,446
6	1,496	1,263	723	659	966	436	1,065	1,036	801	690	1,009	961
7	502	376	556	483	747	605	502	308	235	143	1,032	936
8	1,019	861	734	778	809	515	782	733	591	583	898	824
9	338	348	390	456	740	388	383	324	239	194	639	554
40	3,895	4,077	3,984	4,426	2,240	4,406	4,490	5,275	4,675	5,631	2,445	2,461
1	306	302	467	450	933	318	482	460	152	118	577	641
2	952	816	874	800	778	602	776	686	669	524	804	815
3	163	164	356	378	517	254	453	447	191	81	687	781
4	423	404	276	330	495	253	647	478	159	164	537	488

TABLE A—*contd.*

according to certain specimen schedules prepared for the purpose of this memorandum.

Ages.	Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.		North-West Provinces.		Punjab.		Burma.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
45	2,124	2,076	2,759	2,505	2,280	2,786	2,334	2,143	2,946	2,665	2,022	1,958
6	336	276	251	291	277	242	376	347	240	207	637	654
7	249	216	255	334	439	329	316	220	155	76	736	771
8	526	589	577	469	450	365	578	606	463	455	622	625
9	170	211	275	229	388	267	263	250	131	120	370	359
50	2,821	3,079	3,143	3,232	2,325	3,654	3,635	3,916	3,932	3,885	2,010	2,360
1	194	176	239	224	236	272	198	448	118	64	501	534
2	513	486	545	448	379	336	454	468	447	317	552	576
3	101	94	271	198	206	173	249	183	83	45	473	491
4	166	139	194	243	270	281	274	213	117	102	297	356
55	1,057	1,084	1,360	1,155	1,319	1,544	1,019	1,135	1,575	1,287	1,204	1,287
6	257	265	180	177	332	216	275	200	214	147	624	570
7	140	130	161	150	202	182	181	117	123	47	475	408
8	259	215	160	177	232	189	221	217	155	130	375	368
9	92	85	106	61	218	159	142	113	67	66	217	220
60	2,057	2,611	1,799	2,404	1,654	2,417	2,299	3,210	2,670	2,877	1,506	1,908
1	87	116	119	140	130	126	105	131	62	52	362	357
2	247	290	127	139	180	199	148	147	227	158	405	439
3	37	35	32	21	130	94	77	93	47	14	393	393
4	90	85	14	24	107	85	91	133	73	44	239	233
65	459	521	549	693	685	787	351	463	812	673	748	913
6	43	88	26	17	73	68	95	96	85	49	247	270
7	46	56	30	17	67	92	67	54	48	26	388	405
8	90	96	16	34	62	79	74	66	80	56	200	186
9	30	30	12	10	70	83	29	43	36	43	76	108
70	622	857	415	567	311	916	582	995	1,063	1,069	985	1,518
1	31	34	6	4	186	45	27	26	16	15	199	204
2	96	114	38	22	124	72	44	84	81	63	156	167
3	10	16	3	3	100	23	14	16	12	7	196	175
4	20	13	4	3	130	26	20	35	17	9	80	111
75	190	224	335	338	264	352	148	157	200	285	352	451
6	15	22	4	7	44	33	20	51	22	11	117	93
7	15	15	4	2	23	20	3	31	8	4	120	109
8	24	28	8	3	28	25	9	57	20	22	78	113
9	12	12	4	2	25	12	5	39	5	9	42	50
80	287	438	220	223	175	342	226	398	417	491	332	522
1	12	14	2	...	15	13	4	10	9	16	41	47
2	21	31	5	5	9	25	16	46	21	22	31	40
3	3	4	...	1	9	5	5	3	2	3	27	31
4	12	9	1	...	4	12	11	17	8	4	14	14
85-9	70	78	21	31	79	101	15	58	58	59	117	136
90-4	78	84	25	28	42	88	57	99	96	82	63	135
95-9	27	34	5	3	10	16	15	50	33	31	14	21
100 and over	24	18	1	3	2	5	20	23	131	25	3	9

TABLE B.

Population enumerated at each age out of a total population of 100,000 of each sex obtained by distributing the actual numbers of each quinquennial group in proportion to the numbers in Table A.

Ages x.	Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.		North-West Provinces.		Punjab.		Burma (Buddhists).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0	2,855	2,915	2,174	2,256	2,938	2,972	3,041	3,137	3,137	3,415	2,455	2,549
1	1,376	1,505	1,515	1,670	1,582	1,616	1,723	1,885	1,672	1,848	2,647	2,665
2	2,971	3,277	2,614	2,888	2,802	2,881	2,751	2,976	2,628	2,812	3,098	3,132
3	3,142	3,508	2,596	2,861	3,096	3,212	2,438	2,661	2,625	2,926	3,256	3,227
4	2,932	3,059	2,921	3,079	2,972	3,003	2,332	2,455	2,813	3,009	2,878	2,851
5	3,656	3,748	3,182	3,444	3,362	3,348	2,909	2,678	3,325	3,170	3,251	3,329
6	2,703	2,737	2,735	2,870	3,212	3,157	2,751	2,692	2,779	2,947	2,582	2,504
7	3,029	3,209	2,733	2,779	2,569	2,728	2,566	2,801	2,588	2,912	2,689	2,492
8	3,503	2,994	3,098	3,008	3,512	3,246	2,802	2,481	3,008	2,816	2,483	2,476
9	2,317	2,209	2,334	2,260	1,690	1,581	1,960	1,990	2,103	2,018	2,007	1,966
10	3,695	2,892	4,142	3,636	4,920	4,553	3,611	2,905	3,201	2,846	3,518	3,392
11	1,511	1,465	1,498	1,469	886	950	1,607	1,592	1,481	1,381	1 579	1,677
12	4,043	2,839	4,177	3,371	4,118	3,246	3,351	2,757	3,920	3,298	2,433	1,976
13	1,223	1,138	1,368	1,174	1,119	1,027	1,776	1,573	1,664	1,457	2,176	1,463
14	2,002	1,817	1,750	1,530	1,953	1,624	2,221	1,909	2,024	1,783	1,728	1,945
15	2,110	1,884	2,726	2,302	2,215	1,818	2,352	1,702	2,568	2,388	2,423	2,567
16	2,187	2,294	1,785	1,712	2,159	1,913	2,193	2,089	2,190	2,130	1,519	1,786
17	1,004	1,000	928	936	616	635	966	817	988	885	1,811	2,165
18	2,403	2,791	1,781	1,928	2,723	2,667	2,038	2,155	2,636	2,377	1,802	1,740
19	857	991	944	902	536	537	1,089	877	627	558	1,215	1,353
20	2,739	3.602	3,577	4,388	3,902	5,379	3,334	3,381	3,897	4,583	3,361	3,887
1	734	789	701	626	302	324	1,176	962	476	300	1,082	1,198
2	2,157	2,413	1,877	2,053	1,450	1,526	1,812	2,218	1,833	2,013	1,203	1,378
3	692	727	861	815	553	527	775	732	650	475	1,424	1,633
4	1,203	1,313	860	874	900	870	1,197	1,564	1,018	1,078	1,210	1,117
25	4,250	4,613	5,325	5,363	4,456	5,217	4,657	4,642	4,497	4,954	2,966	3,322
6	1,174	1,118	924	887	911	869	1,184	1,228	1,060	1,092	1,399	1,333
7	949	878	1,010	932	597	526	886	794	801	656	1,476	1,285
8	2 000	1,883	1,493	1,429	1,263	1,332	1,556	1,918	1,665	1,661	1,410	1,394
9	602	554	750	657	327	295	575	383	373	374	1,026	1,160
30	4,296	4,489	5,414	5,545	6,298	7,328	4,964	4,938	5,257	6,039	3,644	3,472
1	429	445	535	468	218	136	589	706	200	148	947	812
2	2,299	2,029	1,729	1,645	902	895	1,844	1,927	1,971	1,748	1,214	1,139
3	400	321	605	512	314	229	576	601	388	288	1,228	1,243
4	528	498	679	694	432	317	723	645	458	427	959	888
35	2,888	2,680	4,029	3,722	3,808	3,386	2,695	3,099	3,708	3,735	2,647	2,360
6	1,498	1,257	770	617	773	644	1,143	1,094	760	695	1,019	927
7	503	374	592	452	312	262	539	325	223	144	1,04	903
8	1,021	857	782	729	874	705	839	774	560	587	907	795
9	338	346	416	427	220	204	411	342	227	195	645	535

TABLE B—*contd.*

Population enumerated at each age out of a total population of 100,000 of each sex obtained by distributing the actual numbers of each quinquennial group in proportion to the numbers in Table A—*contd.*

Ages x.	Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.		North-West Provinces.		Punjab.		Burma (Buddhists).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
40	4,059	4,132	4,234	4,502	5,513	5,880	4,526	5,167	5,007	5,715	2,611	2,469
1	319	306	496	458	129	90	486	450	163	120	616	643
2	992	827	929	814	591	435	782	672	717	532	858	818
3	170	166	378	384	227	178	457	438	205	82	734	783
4	441	410	293	336	245	167	652	468	170	167	573	490
45	2,320	2,031	2,569	2,357	2,552	2,291	2,251	2,150	2,596	2,523	1,874	1,655
6	367	270	234	274	378	253	363	348	212	196	590	553
7	272	211	238	314	185	123	305	220	137	71	682	652
8	574	576	537	441	526	426	557	608	408	431	577	528
9	186	207	256	216	121	108	254	251	115	114	343	303
50	2,911	3,142	2,970	3,271	3,971	4,357	3,675	3,824	3,770	3,965	2,010	2,155
1	200	179	226	227	79	75	200	437	113	65	501	488
2	530	496	515	454	286	200	459	457	429	324	552	526
3	104	96	256	200	129	60	252	179	85	46	473	448
4	171	142	183	246	181	110	277	208	112	104	297	325
55	983	1,022	1,258	1,123	1,276	1,103	961	1,102	1,317	1,198	1,012	1,049
6	239	250	166	172	231	201	259	194	179	137	525	464
7	130	122	149	146	70	56	171	114	103	44	399	414
8	241	203	148	172	241	174	209	211	130	121	315	300
9	86	80	98	59	81	86	134	110	56	61	183	179
60	1,940	2,480	1,862	2,496	2,400	2,958	2,420	2,898	2,509	2,695	1,183	1,400
1	82	110	124	145	48	43	111	118	58	49	284	262
2	233	276	132	144	155	123	156	133	213	148	318	322
3	35	33	33	22	92	38	81	84	44	13	309	289
4	85	81	14	25	57	84	96	120	69	41	188	171
65	433	495	568	719	483	461	369	418	763	630	588	670
6	41	84	27	18	104	62	100	87	80	46	194	198
7	43	53	31	18	42	38	71	49	45	24	305	297
8	85	91	17	35	75	95	78	60	75	52	157	137
9	28	28	12	10	32	28	31	39	34	40	60	79
70	587	814	430	589	864	1,099	613	898	999	1,001	774	1,114
1	29	32	6	4	21	15	28	23	15	14	156	150
2	90	108	39	23	56	34	46	76	76	59	123	123
3	9	15	3	3	25	8	15	14	11	7	154	129
4	19	12	4	3	34	18	21	31	16	8	63	81
75	179	213	347	351	168	215	156	142	188	267	276	331
6	14	21	4	7	25	32	21	46	21	10	92	68
7	14	14	4	2	11	6	3	28	8	4	94	80
8	23	27	8	3	23	18	9	51	19	21	61	83
9	11	11	4	2	4	24	5	35	5	8	33	37
80	271	416	228	232	304	394	238	359	392	460	261	383

TABLE B—*concld.*

Population enumerated at each age out of a total population of 100,000 of each sex obtained by distributing the actual numbers of each quinquennial group in proportion to the numbers in Table A—*concld.*

Ages x.	Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.		North-West Provinces.		Punjab.		Burma (Buddhists).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	11	13	2	...	6	2	4	9	8	15	32	35
2	20	29	5	5	13	8	17	42	20	21	24	29
3	3	4	...	1	4	4	5	3	2	3	21	23
4	11	9	1	...	13	2	12	15	7	4	11	10
85-9	66	75	22	32	60	44	16	53	55	56	91	99
90-4	75	80	24	29	58	75	60	90	91	77	50	99
95-9	26	33	5	3	12	12	15	45	31	30	12	16
100 and over	23	17	1	3	2	2	21	21	123	23	2	7

TABLE C.

Showing age distribution of 100,000 persons of each sex for the censuses 1881, 1891 and 1901.

Province.	Ages.	Males.					Females.				
		1881.	1891.	1901.	Mean, 1881—1901.	Graduated numbers.	1881.	1891.	1901.	Mean, 1881—1901.	Graduated numbers.
Madras.	0—4	12,515	14,881	13,525	13,951	15,695	12,901	15,298	13,818	14,329	15,889
	5—9	15,200	15,304	16,026	15,457	12,540	14,751	14,677	15,570	14,939	12,781
	10—14	11,881	9,542	11,260	10,556	11,301	10,150	8,075	9,781	9,020	11,412
	15—19	10,609	10,151	9,910	10,205	10,270	10,557	10,417	10,019	10,352	10,217
	20—24	8,061	8,084	7,141	7,843	9,249	9,288	9,292	8,326	9,049	9,089
	25—29	9,400	9,345	8,792	9,221	8,247	9,997	9,912	9,621	9,861	8,034
	30—34	7,455	6,810	6,754	6,958	7,260	7,164	6,728	6,802	6,856	7,043
	35—39	7,000	7,001	7,053	7,014	6,270	6,286	6,453	6,615	6,452	6,082
	40—44	4,923	5,117	5,156	5,078	5,259	4,789	4,792	4,923	4,824	5,117
	45—49	3,991	4,346	4,578	4,315	4,247	3,966	4,100	4,294	4,115	4,167
	50—54	2,884	2,993	3,245	3,029	3,293	3,169	3,014	3,143	3,085	3,284
	55—59	2,352	2,431	2,532	2,437	2,448	2,558	2,605	2,592	2,590	2,507
	60 and over	3,729	3,995	4,028	3,936	3,921	4,424	4,637	4,496	4,548	4,378
	Total	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Bengal.	0—4	14,981	14,619	13,695	14,478	17,035	15,554	15,430	14,436	15,213	17,292
	5—9	15,820	15,788	15,679	15,769	13,131	14,695	14,906	15,253	14,940	13,480
	10—14	11,094	11,842	11,592	11,592	11,658	8,391	9,072	9,537	9,018	11,825
	15—19	7,967	8,582	9,525	8,064	10,449	9,025	9,764	10,402	9,738	10,412
	20—24	7,461	7,369	8,084	7,571	9,253	8,899	8,748	9,187	8,896	9,051
	25—29	9,468	9,050	9,334	9,226	8,064	9,658	9,259	9,342	9,380	7,725
	30—34	7,575	7,042	7,000	7,165	6,903	7,270	6,889	6,688	6,934	6,506
	35—39	7,275	7,462	7,175	7,344	5,804	6,610	6,783	6,516	6,673	5,462
	40—44	5,373	5,283	5,074	5,253	4,795	5,093	4,845	4,783	4,891	4,594
	45—49	3,902	4,058	4,120	4,035	3,884	3,877	3,933	3,925	3,917	3,837
	50—54	3,041	2,891	2,946	2,942	3,072	3,216	2,911	2,993	3,003	3,143
	55—59	2,248	2,306	2,218	2,269	2,337	2,607	2,648	2,456	2,590	2,483
	60 and over	3,795	3,708	3,558	3,692	3,615	5,105	4,812	4,482	4,802	4,190
	Total	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
North-West Provinces.	0—4	12,480	13,282	12,469	12,878	14,531	13,507	14,526	13,166	13,931	15,074
	5—9	14,114	14,018	13,718	13,967	11,889	13,321	13,459	13,147	13,346	12,044
	10—14	11,531	10,712	11,725	11,170	10,985	9,263	8,678	10,211	9,209	10,935
	15—19	9,782	10,097	9,666	9,910	10,258	9,243	9,358	8,839	9,200	10,087
	20—24	8,850	8,939	8,926	8,914	9,509	9,362	9,204	9,249	9,255	9,234
	25—29	9,884	9,246	9,316	9,423	8,677	10,246	9,768	9,539	9,830	8,305
	30—34	7,701	7,440	7,386	7,492	7,740	7,328	7,152	7,735	7,342	7,344
	35—39	6,797	7,134	6,785	6,963	6,707	7,038	7,230	6,905	7,101	6,374
	40—44	5,363	5,442	5,736	5,496	5,601	5,423	5,276	5,680	5,414	5,412
	45—49	4,184	4,327	4,582	4,355	4,489	4,351	4,447	4,446	4,423	4,480
	50—54	3,402	3,274	3,485	3,359	3,440	3,591	3,391	3,815	3,547	3,589
	55—59	2,276	2,304	2,537	2,355	2,519	2,651	2,708	2,673	2,685	2,749
	60 and over	3,636	3,785	3,669	3,718	3,655	4,671	4,803	4,595	4,717	4,373
	Total	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

TABLE C—*contd.*

Showing age distribution of 100,000 persons of each sex for the censuses 1881, 1891 and 1901—*concld.*

Province.	Ages.	Males.					Females.				
		1881.	1891.	1901.	Mean, 1881—1901.	Graduated numbers.	1881.	1891.	1901.	Mean, 1881—1901.	Graduated numbers.
Bombay.	0—4	12,796	14,549	11,997	13,473	16,236	13,916	16,078	12,989	14,765	16,329
	5—9	15,702	14,956	15,018	15,158	12,644	15,125	14,568	15,012	14,818	12,954
	10—14	11,552	9,736	12,301	10,831	11,361	9,768	8,155	10,635	9,178	11,556
	15—19	9,412	9,364	9,062	9,301	10,348	9,902	9,911	9,251	9,744	10,317
	20—24	9,033	9,176	8,716	9,025	9,366	9,454	9,621	9,185	9,470	9,177
	25—29	9,653	9,658	9,656	9,656	8,375	9,747	9,617	9,518	9,625	8,128
	30—34	8,033	7,923	8,223	8,026	7,361	8,050	7,877	7,906	7,928	7,125
	35—39	6,823	6,721	6,826	6,773	6,311	5,906	5,766	6,444	5,971	6,115
	40—44	4,948	5,272	5,594	5,272	5,240	4,798	4,954	5,490	5,049	5,093
	45—49	3,967	4,158	4,045	4,082	4,178	3,854	3,980	4,101	3,979	4,104
	50—54	2,917	3,022	3,328	3,072	3,174	3,125	2,999	3,330	3,113	3,194
	55—59	2,146	2,107	2,153	2,128	2,277	2,646	2,400	2,412	2,465	2,371
	60 and over	3,018	3,358	3,081	3,203	3,129	3,709	4,074	3,727	3,896	3,537
	Total	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Punjab.	0—4	12,505	16,202	13,003	14,478	16,052	13,957	17,611	14,050	15,807	
	5—9	14,469	13,529	14,380	13,977	12,508	14,425	13,347	14,396	13,879	
	10—14	11,580	10,999	11,815	11,348	11,234	10,119	9,502	10,408	9,883	
	15—19	10,522	8,769	10,452	9,628	10,190	10,559	8,815	10,199	9,597	
	20—24	8,578	9,122	7,930	8,688	9,128	9,001	9,507	8,307	9,081	
	25—29	9,294	8,599	9,152	8,911	8,042	9,662	9,063	9,681	9,367	
	30—34	7,327	7,586	7,339	7,459	6,975	7,251	7,399	7,348	7,349	Not computed.
	35—39	6,034	5,496	6,334	5,840	5,958	6,021	5,817	6,548	6,051	
	40—44	5,192	4,745	5,058	4,935	5,010	5,314	4,801	5,008	4,980	
	45—49	4,142	4,153	4,094	4,136	4,149	4,032	3,998	4,102	4,033	
	50—54	3,562	3,257	3,267	3,336	3,372	3,180	3,069	3,105	3,106	
	55—59	2,546	2,746	2,425	2,616	2,662	2,372	2,578	2,342	2,467	
	60 and over	4,249	4,797	4,751	4,648	4,720	4,107	4,493	4,506	4,400	
	Total	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	...
Burma.	0—4	...	...	14,427	...	15,561	...	...	14,544	...	15,677
	5—9	...	...	13,782	...	12,621	...	...	13,432	...	12,922
	10—14	...	...	10,971	...	11,330	...	...	10,019	...	11,581
	15—19	...	...	9,476	...	10,201	...	...	10,566	...	10,305
	20—24	...	...	8,005	...	9,064	...	...	8,955	...	8,970
	25—29	...	...	8,775	...	7,941	...	...	8,689	...	7,662
	30—34	...	...	7,492	...	6,868	...	...	7,037	...	6,501
	35—39	...	...	6,421	...	5,870	...	...	5,734	...	5,509
	40—44	...	...	5,048	...	4,957	...	...	4,829	...	4,695
	45—49	...	...	4,214	...	4,133	...	...	4,005	...	4,002
	50—54	...	...	3,339	...	3,397	...	...	3,389	...	3,380
	55—59	...	...	2,609	...	2,728	...	...	2,669	...	2,800
	60 and over	...	...	5,441	...	5,329	...	...	6,132	...	5,996
	Total	...	...	100,000	...	100,000	...	...	100,000	...	100,000

TABLE D.

Numbers living between ages x and $x + 1$ out of a total population of 100,000 of each sex in the following provinces.

Ages x.	Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.		North-West Provinces.		Punjab.		Burma.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0	4,181	4,139	3,972	3,887	3,755	3,732	3,446	3,595	3,926		3,657	3,593
1	3,601	3,651	3,426	3,438	3,295	3,335	3,039	3,170	3,387		3,255	3,273
2	3,283	3,355	3,129	3,170	3,041	3,093	2,817	2,920	3,094		3,028	3,071
3	3,064	3,151	2,927	2,986	2,866	2,928	2,668	2,756	2,894		2,870	2,926
4	2,906	2,996	2,782	2,848	2,738	2,801	2,561	2,633	2,751		2,751	2,814
5	2,787	2,871	2,672	2,740	2,641	2,700	2,480	2,537	2,643		2,655	2,721
6	2,693	2,769	2,588	2,653	2,564	2,616	2,419	2,460	2,560		2,582	2,643
7	2,615	2,684	2,518	2,580	2,499	2,547	2,370	2,399	2,491		2,517	2,576
8	2,548	2,611	2,459	2,518	2,443	2,486	2,329	2,347	2,433		2,460	2,518
9	2,488	2,545	2,407	2,463	2,393	2,432	2,291	2,301	2,381		2,407	2,464
10	2,432	2,483	2,358	2,412	2,346	2,381	2,258	2,261	2,333		2,357	2,414
11	2,381	2,423	2,314	2,361	2,301	2,331	2,226	2,222	2,289		2,311	2,365
12	2,330	2,364	2,271	2,311	2,259	2,282	2,196	2,185	2,245		2,265	2,317
13	2,282	2,306	2,229	2,261	2,218	2,233	2,167	2,150	2,204		2,221	2,268
14	2,233	2,249	2,189	2,211	2,177	2,185	2,138	2,117	2,163		2,176	2,217
15	2,186	2,193	2,149	2,161	2,136	2,137	2,109	2,083	2,121		2,131	2,167
16	2,137	2,137	2,109	2,111	2,095	2,090	2,081	2,050	2,080		2,086	2,114
17	2,090	2,082	2,069	2,062	2,054	2,043	2,052	2,017	2,038		2,040	2,061
18	2,042	2,027	2,030	2,015	2,013	1,996	2,023	1,985	1,997	Not computed.	1,995	2,008
19	1,994	1,973	1,991	1,968	1,972	1,951	1,993	1,952	1,954		1,949	1,955
20	1,946	1,918	1,952	1,923	1,931	1,906	1,964	1,918	1,912		1,904	1,902
21	1,898	1,864	1,912	1,878	1,890	1,861	1,933	1,883	1,869		1,858	1,848
22	1,851	1,810	1,873	1,835	1,850	1,817	1,902	1,848	1,826		1,813	1,794
23	1,803	1,756	1,834	1,792	1,809	1,774	1,871	1,811	1,782		1,767	1,740
24	1,755	1,703	1,795	1,749	1,769	1,731	1,839	1,774	1,739		1,722	1,686
25	1,707	1,649	1,755	1,707	1,729	1,689	1,805	1,737	1,695		1,677	1,633
26	1,660	1,596	1,715	1,666	1,689	1,647	1,771	1,699	1,652		1,632	1,582
27	1,613	1,544	1,675	1,625	1,649	1,606	1,736	1,661	1,608		1,588	1,532
28	1,566	1,493	1,635	1,585	1,610	1,566	1,701	1,623	1,565		1,544	1,482
29	1,518	1,443	1,595	1,545	1,570	1,526	1,664	1,585	1,522		1,500	1,433
30	1,472	1,393	1,555	1,505	1,530	1,486	1,626	1,546	1,479		1,457	1,387
31	1,426	1,346	1,514	1,465	1,491	1,447	1,588	1,508	1,437		1,415	1,342
32	1,380	1,300	1,472	1,425	1,452	1,409	1,549	1,469	1,394		1,373	1,299
33	1,335	1,255	1,431	1,385	1,413	1,370	1,509	1,430	1,353		1,332	1,257
34	1,290	1,212	1,389	1,345	1,374	1,331	1,468	1,391	1,312		1,291	1,216
35	1,246	1,169	1,347	1,305	1,334	1,293	1,427	1,353	1,271		1,251	1,175
36	1,203	1,129	1,305	1,264	1,294	1,255	1,385	1,314	1,231		1,212	1,137
37	1,160	1,091	1,262	1,223	1,254	1,217	1,342	1,274	1,191		1,173	1,100
38	1,118	1,054	1,220	1,182	1,214	1,178	1,299	1,236	1,152		1,136	1,065

TABLE D—*contd.*

Numbers living between ages x and $x + 1$ out of a total population of 100,000 of each sex in the following provinces.

Ages x.	Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.		North-West Provinces.		Punjab.		Burma.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
39	1,077	1,019	1,177	1,141	1,174	1,139	1,254	1,197	1,113		1,098	1,032
40	1,037	984	1,134	1,100	1,133	1,100	1,210	1,159	1,075		1,062	999
41	997	951	1,091	1,059	1,093	1,062	1,165	1,121	1,038		1,026	968
42	958	918	1,048	1,018	1,052	1,024	1,120	1,082	1,001		990	938
43	920	886	1,005	978	1,011	985	1,075	1,044	966		956	909
44	883	855	962	938	970	946	1,031	1,006	930		923	881
45	846	826	919	898	929	908	986	969	896		890	853
46	811	796	877	859	889	870	941	932	862		857	826
47	776	767	835	820	849	833	897	896	829		826	800
48	742	738	794	782	810	796	854	860	797		795	774
49	709	710	753	745	770	760	811	823	765		765	749
50	677	683	712	709	732	724	768	787	734		736	724
51	645	656	673	673	694	690	727	752	704		707	700
52	614	629	634	638	658	656	687	718	674		679	676
53	583	601	596	604	622	623	648	683	644		651	652
54	553	574	559	570	587	591	610	649	616		624	628
55	524	548	523	537	553	559	573	615	587		597	605
56	495	522	488	504	520	529	537	582	560		571	582
57	467	496	454	473	489	501	503	549	532		545	560
58	439	471	422	443	458	473	469	517	505		520	538
59	412	446	390	414	428	445	437	486	478		495	515
60	385	421	360	385	400	418	406	456	452		470	493
61	359	396	331	357	372	393	375	426	426		445	472
62	333	370	303	330	346	368	345	396	400		421	450
63	308	346	276	304	320	344	317	367	374		397	428
64	284	322	251	279	296	321	290	338	349		373	405
65	260	298	227	254	272	298	263	310	324		349	382
66	236	274	204	230	249	275	238	283	300		326	359
67	214	249	182	207	226	253	213	257	275		303	337
68	192	226	161	186	205	232	190	232	252		280	315
69	171	204	142	165	185	210	168	208	229		258	293
70	151	182	124	145	165	190	148	184	206		236	271
71	132	161	107	127	147	170	129	161	184		214	249
72	114	140	92	109	129	151	111	140	163		193	227
73	98	121	78	93	112	133	94	121	143		173	205
74	82	103	65	79	97	115	79	103	124		153	183
75	68	86	53	65	82	99	66	86	106		134	162
76	56	72	43	53	69	85	54	71	90		116	142
77	45	58	34	43	57	71	43	58	75		100	123

Not computed.

TABLE D—*concld.*

Numbers living between ages x and $x + 1$ out of a total population of 100,000 of each sex in the following provinces.

Ages x.	Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.		North-West Provinces.		Punjab.		Burma.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.
78	35	46	27	34	47	58	34	45	61	Not computed.	84	105
79	27	36	21	26	37	47	27	35	49		70	88
80	21	26	15	20	30	38	20	27	39		57	72
81	15	18	11	15	23	30	15	21	30		46	59
82	11	13	8	11	17	23	11	16	22		36	47
83	7	9	6	8	13	16	8	12	16		28	37
84	5	6	3	5	9	12	5	8	12		21	28
85	3	4	2	3	6	10	3	5	8		15	20
86	2	2	2	2	4	7	2	3	5		11	15
87	1	1	1	1	3	5	1	2	3		8	11
88	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	2		5	8
89	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1		3	5
90	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		2	3
91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	2
92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...

TABLE E.

Life Table, Bengal Presidency.

MALES.

Ages x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after life time at age x.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0	100,000	29,887	29·89	76,682	2,156,928	21·57
1	70,113	6,695	9·55	66,512	2,080,246	29·67
2	63,418	4,405	6·95	61,075	2,013,734	31·76
3	59,013	3,045	5·16	57,403	1,952,659	33·10
4	55,968	2,183	3·90	54,820	1,895,256	33·85
5	53,785	1,627	3·03	52,935	1,840,436	34·21
6	52,158	1,267	2·43	51,501	1,787,501	34·28
7	50,891	1,033	2·03	50,359	1,736,000	34·11
8	49,858	881	1·77	49,407	1,685,641	33·81
9	48,977	783	1·60	48,579	1,636,234	33·40
10	48,194	718	1·49	47,831	1,587,655	32·95
11	47,476	679	1·43	47,136	1,539,824	32·43
12	46,797	655	1·40	46,465	1,492,688	31·91
13	46,142	646	1·40	45,819	1,446,223	31·34
14	45,496	650	1·43	45,171	1,400,404	30·77
15	44,846	659	1·47	44,516	1,355,233	30·21
16	44,187	671	1·52	43,851	1,310,717	29·67
17	43,516	684	1·57	43·174	1,266,866	29·11
18	42,832	698	1·63	42,483	1,223,692	28·58
19	42,134	712	1·69	41,778	1,181,209	28·03
20	41,422	725	1·75	41,059	1,139,431	27·50
21	40,697	736	1·81	40,329	1,098,372	26·98
22	39,961	747	1·87	39,587	1,058,043	26·48
23	39,214	758	1·93	38,835	1,018,456	25·97
24	38,456	769	2·00	38,071	979,621	25·47
25	37,687	780	2·07	37,297	941,450	24·99
26	36,907	790	2·14	36,512	904,253	24·50
27	36,117	798	2·21	35,718	867,741	24·03
28	35,319	805	2·28	34,916	832,023	23·56
29	34,514	811	2·35	34,108	797,107	23·10
30	33,703	816	2·42	33,295	762,999	22·64
31	32,887	819	2·49	32,477	729,704	22·18
32	32,068	821	2·56	31,657	697,227	21·74
33	31,247	822	2·63	30,836	665,570	21·30
34	30,425	821	2·70	30,014	634,734	20·86

TABLE E—*contd.*

Life Table, Bengal Presidency.

MALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after life time at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
35	29,604	820	2·77	29,194	604,720	20·43
36	28,784	817	2·84	28,375	575,526	19·99
37	27,967	814	2·91	27,560	547,151	19·56
38	27,153	809	2·98	26,748	519,591	19·14
39	26,344	803	3·05	25,942	492,843	18·71
40	25,541	797	3·12	25,142	466,901	18·28
41	24,744	790	3·19	24,349	441,759	17·86
42	23,954	781	3·26	23,563	417,410	17·43
43	23,173	771	3·33	22,787	393,847	17·00
44	22,402	762	3·40	22,021	371,060	16·57
45	21,640	753	3·48	21,263	349,039	16·13
46	20,887	743	3·56	20,515	327,776	15·69
47	20,144	735	3·65	19,776	307,261	15·26
48	19,409	728	3·75	19,045	287,485	14·81
49	18,681	721	3·86	18,320	268,440	14·37
50	17,960	715	3·97	17,602	250,120	13·93
51	17,245	709	4·12	16,890	232,518	13·48
52	16,536	702	4·26	16,185	215,628	13·03
53	15,834	696	4·40	15,486	199,443	12·60
54	15,138	690	4·56	14,793	183,957	12·15
55	14,448	685	4·74	14,105	169,164	11·71
56	13,763	680	4·94	13,423	155,059	11·27
57	13,083	675	5·16	12,745	141,636	10·83
58	12,408	670	5·40	12,073	128,891	10·39
59	11,738	665	5·67	11,405	116,818	9·95
60	11,073	661	5·97	10,742	105,413	9·52
61	10,412	657	6·31	10,083	94,671	9·09
62	9,755	652	6·69	9,429	84,588	8·67
63	9,103	647	7·11	8,779	75,159	8·26
64	8,456	640	7·57	8,136	66,380	7·85
65	7,816	632	8·08	7,500	58,244	7·45
66	7,184	621	8·64	6,873	50,744	7·06
67	6,563	608	9·27	6,259	43,871	6·69
68	5,955	593	9·95	5,658	37,612	6·32
69	5,362	574	10·70	5,075	31,954	5·96

TABLE E—*concld.*

Life Table, Bengal Presidency.

MALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
70	4,788	552	11·52	4,512	26,879	5·61
71	4,236	526	12·42	3,973	22,367	5·28
72	3,710	497	13·41	3,461	18,394	4·96
73	3,213	466	14·50	2,980	14,933	4·65
74	2,747	431	15·70	2,531	11,953	4·35
75	2,316	394	17·01	2,119	9,422	4·07
76	1,922	354	18·43	1,745	7,303	3·80
77	1,568	313	19·96	1,411	5,558	3·54
78	1,255	271	21·61	1,119	4,147	3·30
79	984	230	23·38	869	3,028	3·08
80	754	191	25·27	658	2,159	2·86
81	563	154	27·28	486	1,501	2·67
82	409	120	29·41	349	1,015	2·48
83	289	92	31·67	243	666	2·30
84	197	67	34·06	163	423	2·15
85	130	47	36·59	106	260	2·00
86	83	32	39·25	67	154	1·86
87	51	21	42·04	40	87	1·71
88	30	13	44·96	23	47	1·57
89	17	8	48·02	13	24	1·41
90	9	5	51·22	7	11	1·07
91	4	2	54·57	3	4	·83
92	2	2	58·07	1	1	·50

TABLE F.

Life Table, Bengal Presidency.

FEMALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0	100,000	26,045	26·05	79,195	2,251,091	22·51
1	73,955	6,642	8·99	70,335	2,171,896	29·37
2	67,313	4,328	6·43	65,067	2,101,561	31·22
3	62,985	2,869	4·56	61,540	2,036,494	32·33
4	60,116	2,304	3·83	58,911	1,974,954	32·85
5	57,812	1,822	3·15	56,859	1,916,043	33·14
6	55,990	1,472	2·63	55,222	1,859,184	33·20
7	54,518	1,203	2·21	53,895	1,803,962	33·09
8	53,315	1,026	1·92	52,786	1,750,067	32·82
9	52,289	922	1·76	51,818	1,697,281	32·46
10	51,367	876	1·71	50,927	1,645,463	32·03
11	50,491	864	1·71	50,059	1,594,536	31·58
12	49,627	864	1·74	49,194	1,544,477	31·12
13	48,763	864	1·77	48,329	1,495,283	30·66
14	47,899	865	1·80	47,466	1,446,954	30·21
15	47,034	865	1·84	46,601	1,399,488	29·76
16	46,169	868	1·88	45,735	1,352,887	29·30
17	45,301	873	1·93	44,864	1,307,152	28·85
18	44,428	880	1·98	43,988	1,262,288	28·41
19	43,548	889	2·04	43,103	1,218,300	27·98
20	42,659	900	2·11	42,209	1,175,197	27·55
21	41,759	911	2·18	41,303	1,132,988	27·13
22	40,848	923	2·26	40,386	1,091,685	26·73
23	39,925	934	2·34	39,458	1,051,299	26·33
24	38,991	943	2·42	38,519	1,011,841	25·95
25	38,048	951	2·50	37,572	973,322	25·58
26	37,097	955	2·58	36,619	935,750	25·22
27	36,142	954	2·64	35,665	899,131	24·88
28	35,188	946	2·69	34,715	863,466	24·54
29	34,242	931	2·72	33,776	828,751	24·20
30	33,311	913	2·74	32,854	794,975	23·86
31	32,398	892	2·75	31,952	762,121	23·52
32	31,506	868	2·76	31,072	730,169	23·18
33	30,638	844	2·76	30,216	699,097	22·82

TABLE F.—*contd.*

Life Table, Bengal Presidency.

FEMALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
34	29,794	821	2·75	29,383	668,881	22·45
35	28,973	797	2·75	28,574	639,498	22·07
36	28,176	772	2·74	27,790	610,924	21·68
37	27,404	748	2·73	27,030	583,134	21·28
38	26,656	726	2·72	26,293	556,104	20·86
39	25,930	704	2·72	25,578	529,811	20·43
40	25,226	686	2·72	24,883	504,233	19·99
41	24,540	671	2·73	24,204	479,350	19·53
42	23,869	658	2·76	23,540	455,146	19·07
43	23,211	648	2·79	22,887	431,606	18·60
44	22,563	640	2·84	22,243	408,719	18·12
45	21,923	634	2·89	21,606	386,476	17·63
46	21,289	628	2·95	20,975	364,870	17·14
47	20,661	623	3·02	20,349	343,895	16·64
48	20,038	620	3·09	19,728	323,546	16·15
49	19,418	618	3·18	19,109	303,818	15·65
50	18,800	618	3·28	18,491	284,709	15·14
51	18,182	617	3·39	17,873	266,218	14·64
52	17,565	618	3·52	17,256	248,345	14·14
53	16,947	619	3·65	16,637	231,089	13·64
54	16,328	622	3·81	16,017	214,452	13·13
55	15,706	625	3·98	15,393	198,435	12·63
56	15,081	628	4·16	14,767	183,042	12·14
57	14,453	631	4·37	14,137	168,275	11·64
58	13,822	634	4·59	13,505	154,138	11·15
59	13,188	638	4·84	12,869	140,633	10·66
60	12,550	643	5·12	12,228	127,764	10·18
61	11,907	648	5·44	11,583	115,536	9·70
62	11,259	654	5·81	10,932	103,953	9·23
63	10,605	660	6·22	10,275	93,021	8·77
64	9,945	665	6·69	9,612	82,746	8·32
65	9,280	666	7·18	8,947	73,134	7·88
66	8,614	667	7·74	8,280	64,187	7·45
67	7,947	666	8·39	7,614	55,907	7·03
68	7,281	660	9·07	6,951	48,293	6·63

TABLE F—*concld.*

Life Table, Bengal Presidency.

FEMALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
69	6,621	650	9·82	6,296	41,342	6·24
70	5,971	637	10·66	5,652	35,046	5·87
71	5,334	618	11·58	5,025	29,394	5·51
72	4,716	592	12·57	4,420	24,369	5·17
73	4,124	563	13·64	3,842	19,949	4·84
74	3,561	529	14·86	3,296	16,107	4·52
75	3,032	489	16·13	2,787	12,811	4·22
76	2,543	446	17·53	2,320	10,024	3·94
77	2,097	399	19·03	1,897	7,704	3·67
78	1,698	351	20·66	1,522	5,807	3·42
79	1,347	302	22·41	1,196	4,285	3·18
80	1,045	254	24·29	918	3,089	2·95
81	791	208	26·30	687	2,171	2·74
82	583	166	28·45	500	1,484	2·54
83	417	128	30·73	353	984	2·36
84	289	96	33·15	241	631	2·18
85	193	69	35·71	158	390	2·02
86	124	47	38·40	100	232	1·87
87	77	32	41·21	61	132	1·72
88	45	20	44·15	35	71	1·58
89	25	12	47·20	19	36	1·44
90	13	6	50·34	10	17	1·31
91	7	4	53·57	5	7	1·00
92	3	2	56·86	2	2,5	·67
93	1	1	60·20	5	·5	·50

TABLE G.

Life Table, Bombay Presidency.

MALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0	100,000	29,787	29·79	76,732	2,277,257	22·77
1	70,213	6,595	9·39	66,662	2,200,525	31·35
2	63,618	4,305	6·77	61,325	2,133,863	33·54
3	59,313	2,945	4·96	57,753	2,072,538	34·95
4	56,368	2,083	3·70	55,270	2,014,785	35·75
5	54,285	1,527	2·81	53,485	1,959,515	36·12
6	52,758	1,167	2·21	52,151	1,906,030	36·12
7	51,591	933	1·81	51,109	1,853,879	35·93
8	50,658	781	1·54	50,257	1,802,770	35·59
9	49,877	683	1·37	49,529	1,752,513	35·15
10	49,194	618	1·26	48,881	1,702,984	34·62
11	48,576	573	1·18	48,287	1,654,103	34·04
12	48,003	552	1·15	47,726	1,605,816	33·46
13	47,451	541	1·14	47,180	1,558,090	32·84
14	46,910	535	1·14	46,642	1,510,910	32·21
15	46,375	533	1·15	46,108	1,464,268	31·56
16	45,842	537	1·17	45,574	1,418,160	30·93
17	45,305	543	1·20	45,034	1,372,586	30·31
18	44,762	550	1·23	44,487	1,327,552	29·67
19	44,212	558	1·26	43,933	1,283,065	29·02
20	43,654	567	1·30	43,370	1,239,132	28·39
21	43,087	578	1·34	42,798	1,195,762	27·75
22	42,509	590	1·39	42,214	1,152,964	27·12
23	41,919	603	1·44	41,618	1,110,750	26·50
24	41,316	617	1·49	41,008	1,069,132	25·87
25	40,699	631	1·55	40,384	1,028,124	25·26
26	40,068	646	1·61	39,745	987,740	24·64
27	39,422	662	1·68	39,091	947,995	24·05
28	38,760	677	1·75	38,422	908,904	23·45
29	38,083	693	1·82	37,736	870,482	22·86
30	37,390	710	1·90	37,035	832,746	22·27
31	36,680	729	1·99	36,316	795,711	21·69
32	35,951	748	2·08	35,577	759,395	21·13
33	35,203	768	2·18	34,819	723,818	20·56
34	34,435	788	2·29	34,041	688,999	20·00
35	33,647	807	2·40	33,244	654,958	19·46

TABLE G—*contd.*

Life Table, Bombay Presidency.

MALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
36	32,840	827	2·52	32,426	621,714	18·93
37	32,013	845	2·64	31,590	589,288	18·41
38	31,168	864	2·77	30,736	57,698	17·89
39	30,304	882	2·91	29,863	526,962	17·39
40	29,422	898	3·05	28,973	497,099	16·90
41	28,524	912	3·20	28,068	468,126	16·41
42	27,612	925	3·35	27,150	440,058	15·94
43	26,687	937	3·51	26,218	412,908	15·47
44	25,750	947	3·68	25,276	386,690	15·02
45	24,803	955	3·85	24,326	361,414	14·57
46	23,848	961	4·03	23,368	337,088	14·14
47	22,887	964	4·21	22,405	313,720	13·71
48	21,923	965	4·40	21,440	291,315	13·29
49	20,958	964	4·60	20,476	269,875	12·88
50	19,994	960	4·80	19,514	249,399	12·48
51	19,034	954	5·01	18,557	229,885	12·08
52	18,080	944	5·22	17,608	211,328	11·69
53	17,136	932	5·44	16,670	193,720	11·30
54	16,204	918	5·67	15,745	177,050	10·93
55	15,286	902	5·90	14,835	161.305	10·55
56	14,384	883	6·14	13,942	146,470	10·19
57	13,501	863	6·39	13,070	132,528	9·82
58	12,638	842	6·66	12,217	119,458	9·46
59	11,796	820	6·95	11,386	107,241	9·08
60	10,976	797	7·26	10,578	95,855	8·73
61	10,179	774	7·60	9,792	85,277	8·38
62	9,405	750	7·97	9,030	75,485	8·02
63	8,655	724	8·37	8,293	66,455	7·68
64	7,931	699	8·81	7,582	58,162	7·33
65	7,232	672	9·29	6,896	50,580	6·99
66	6,560	644	9·82	6,238	43,684	6·66
67	5,916	615	10·40	5,608	37,446	6·33
68	5,301	585	11·04	5,008	31,838	6·01
69	4,716	554	11·75	4,439	26,830	5·69
70	4,162	521	12·52	3,902	22,391	5·38
71	3,641	487	13·39	3,398	18,489	5·08
72	3,154	452	14·34	2,928	15,091	4·78

TABLE G—*concld.*

Life Table, Bombay Presidency.

MALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
73	2,702	415	15·38	2,495	12,163	4·50
74	2,287	377	16·51	2,098	9,668	4·23
75	1,910	339	17·74	1,740	7,570	3·96
76	1,571	300	19·08	1,421	5,830	3·71
77	1,271	261	20·54	1,140	4,409	3·47
78	1,010	224	22·13	898	3,269	3·24
79	786	188	23·86	692	2,371	3·02
80	598	154	25·73	521	1,679	2·81
81	444	123	27·75	382	1,158	2·61
82	321	96	29·93	273	776	2·42
83	225	73	32·28	188	503	2·24
84	152	53	34·80	126	315	2·07
85	99	37	37·50	80	189	1·91
86	62	25	40·40	50	109	1·76
87	37	16	43·50	29	59	1·60
88	21	10	46·80	16	30	1·43
89	11	6	50·20	8	14	1·27
90	5	3	54·00	3·5	5·5	1·07
91	2	1	57·90	1·5	2	·83
92	1	1	62·00	·5	·5	·50

TABLE H.

Life Table, Bombay Presidency.

FEMALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0	100,000	25,852	25·85	79,298	2,405,253	24·05
1	74,148	6,448	8·71	70,632	2,325,955	31·37
2	67,700	4,009	5·92	65,551	2,255,323	33·31
3	63,691	2,826	4·44	62,201	2,189,772	34·38
4	60,865	2,128	3·50	59,749	2,127,571	34·96
5	58,737	1,675	2·85	57,872	2,067,822	35·20
6	57,062	1,273	2·23	56,409	2,009,950	35·22
7	55,789	1,031	1·85	55,254	1,953,541	35·02
8	54,758	855	1·56	54,318	1,898,287	34·67
9	53,903	766	1·42	53,513	1,843,969	34·21
10	53,137	740	1·39	52,764	1,790,456	33·69
11	52,397	742	1·42	52,022	1,737,692	33·16
12	51,655	755	1·46	51,277	1,685,670	32·63
13	50,900	772	1·51	50,514	1,634,393	32·11
14	50,128	788	1·57	49,734	1,583,879	31·60
15	49,340	794	1·61	48,943	1,534,145	31·09
16	48,546	786	1·62	48,153	1,485,202	30·59
17	47,760	773	1·62	47,373	1,437,049	30·09
18	46,987	760	1·62	46,607	1,389,676	29·57
19	46,227	746	1·62	45,854	1,343,069	29·05
20	45,481	736	1·62	45,113	1,297,215	28·52
21	44,745	729	1·63	44,380	1,252,102	27·98
22	44,016	727	1·65	43,652	1,207,722	27·41
23	43,289	725	1·68	42,926	1,164,070	26·89
24	42,564	722	1·70	42,203	1,121,144	26·34
25	41,842	720	1·72	41,482	1,078,941	25·79
26	41,122	720	1·75	40,762	1,037,459	25·23
27	40,402	720	1·78	40,042	996,697	24·67
28	39,682	720	1·81	39,323	956,655	24·11
29	38,962	726	1·86	38,599	917,333	23·54
30	38,236	740	1·93	37,856	878,734	22·98
31	37,496	756	2·02	37,118	840,868	22·43
32	36,740	768	2·09	36,356	803,750	21·88
33	35,972	780	2·17	35,582	767,394	21·33
34	35,192	798	2·27	34,793	731,812	20·79

TABLE H—*contd.*

Life Table, Bombay Presidency.

FEMALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
35	34,394	822	2·39	33,983	697,019	20·27
36	33,572	842	2·51	33,151	663,036	19·75
37	32,730	856	2·62	32,302	629,885	19·24
38	31,874	870	2·73	31,439	597,583	18·75
39	31,004	886	2·86	30,561	566,144	18·26
40	30,118	899	2·99	29,668	535,583	17·78
41	29,219	903	3·11	28,765	505,915	17·31
42	28,311	916	3·24	27,853	477,150	16·85
43	27,395	922	3·36	26,934	449,297	16·40
44	26,473	927	3·50	26,009	422,363	15·95
45	25,546	927	3·63	25,082	396,354	15·51
46	24,619	925	3·76	24,156	371,272	15·08
47	23,694	922	3·89	23,233	347,116	14·65
48	22,772	916	4·02	22,314	323,883	14·22
49	21,856	906	4·15	21,403	301,569	13·80
50	20,950	898	4·29	20,501	280,166	13·37
51	20,052	894	4·46	19,605	259,665	12·95
52	19,158	891	4·65	18,712	240,060	12·53
53	18,267	885	4·85	17,824	221,348	12·12
54	17,382	876	5·04	16,944	203,524	11·71
55	16,506	866	5·24	16,073	186,580	11·30
56	15,640	851	5·44	15,214	170,507	10·90
57	14,789	835	5·65	14,371	155,293	10·50
58	13,954	818	5·87	13,545	140,922	10·10
59	13,136	803	6·12	12,734	127,377	9·70
60	12,333	790	6·40	11,938	114,643	9·30
61	11,543	778	6·74	11,154	102,705	8·90
62	10,765	763	7·09	10,383	91,551	8·50
63	10,002	746	7·46	9,629	81,168	8·11
64	9,256	729	7·87	8,891	71,539	7·73
65	8,527	714	8·36	8,170	62,648	7·35
66	7,813	698	8·94	7,464	54,478	6·97
67	7,115	680	9·57	6,775	47,014	6·61
68	6,435	659	10·25	6,105	40,239	6·25
69	5,776	635	10·99	5,458	34,134	5·91
70	5,141	606	11·79	4,833	28,676	5·58

TABLE H—*concld.*

Life Table, Bombay Presidency.

FEMALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
71	4,535	575	12·69	4,247	23,838	5·26
72	3,960	541	13·64	3,689	19,591	4·95
73	3,419	502	14·70	3,168	15,902	4·65
74	2,917	462	15·84	2,686	12,734	4·37
75	2,455	469	17·07	2,245	10,048	4·09
76	2,036	375	18·41	1,848	7,803	3·83
77	1,661	330	19·85	1,496	5,955	3·58
78	1,331	285	21·41	1,188	4,459	3·35
79	1,046	241	23·08	925	3,271	3·13
80	805	200	24·88	705	2,346	2·92
81	605	162	26·80	524	1,641	2·71
82	443	128	28·85	379	1,117	2·52
83	315	98	31·04	266	738	2·34
84	217	72	33·35	181	472	2·18
85	145	52	35·80	119	291	2·01
86	93	36	38·38	75	172	1·85
87	57	23	41·09	45	97	1·70
88	34	15	43·91	26	52	1·50
89	19	9	46·86	14	26	1·36
90	10	5	49·90	7	12	1·20
91	5	3	53·03	3	5	1·00
92	2	1	56·23	1·5	2	·83
93	1	1	61·83	·5	·5	·50

TABLE J.

Life Table, Madras Presidency.

MALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0	100,000	26,808	26·81	79,058	2,621,291	26·21
1	73,192	5,936	8·11	69,995	2,542,233	34·73
2	67,256	3,874	5·76	65,192	2,472,238	36·75
3	63,382	2,650	4·18	61,977	2,407,046	37·98
4	60,732	1,875	3·09	59,743	2,345,069	38·61
5	58,857	1,374	2·34	58,136	2,285,326	38·82
6	57,483	1,050	1·83	56,935	2,227,190	38·74
7	56,433	840	1·49	55,998	2,170,255	38·46
8	55,593	703	1·26	55,231	2,114,257	38·03
9	54,890	615	1·12	54,576	2,059,026	37·51
10	54,275	557	1·03	53,993	2,004,450	36·93
11	53,718	526	·98	53,454	1,950,457	36·31
12	53,192	511	·96	52,937	1,897,003	35·66
13	52,681	506	·96	52,428	1,844,066	35·00
14	52,175	511	·98	51,920	1,791,638	34·34
15	51,664	522	1·01	51,403	1,739,718	33·67
16	51,142	537	1·05	50,873	1,688,315	33·01
17	50,605	552	1·09	50,329	1,637,442	32·36
18	50,053	566	1·13	49,770	1,587,113	31·71
19	49,487	579	1·17	49,198	1,537,343	31·07
20	48,908	592	1·21	48,612	1,488,145	30·43
21	48,316	604	1·25	48,014	1,439,535	29·79
22	47,712	615	1·29	47,405	1,391,519	29·16
23	47,097	625	1·33	46,784	1,344,114	28·54
24	46,472	636	1·37	46,154	1,297,330	27·92
25	45,836	646	1·41	45,513	1,251,176	27·30
26	45,190	656	1·45	44,862	1,205,663	26·68
27	44,534	668	1·50	44,200	1,160,801	26·07
28	43,866	680	1·55	43,526	1,116,601	25·46
29	43,186	692	1·60	42,840	1,073,075	24·85
30	42,494	705	1·66	42,141	1,030,235	24·24
31	41,789	720	1·72	41,429	988,094	23·64
32	41,069	735	1·79	40,701	946,665	23·05
33	40,334	754	1·87	39,957	905,964	22·46
34	39,580	776	1·96	39,192	866,007	21·88

TABLE J—*contd.*

Life Table, Madras Presidency.

MALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
35	38,804	799	2·06	38,405	826,815	21·31
36	38,005	821	2·16	37,594	788,410	20·74
37	37,184	844	2·27	36,762	750,816	20·19
38	36,340	868	2·39	35,906	714,054	19·65
39	35,472	894	2·52	35,025	678,148	19·12
40	34,578	920	2·66	34,118	643,123	18·60
41	33,658	943	2·80	33,187	609,005	18·09
42	32,715	965	2·95	32,232	575,818	17·60
43	31,750	984	3·10	31,258	543,586	17·12
44	30,766	1,000	3·25	30,266	512,328	16·65
45	29,766	1,012	3·40	29,260	482,062	16·19
46	28,754	1,024	3·56	28,242	452,802	15·75
47	27,730	1,032	3·72	27,214	424,560	15·31
48	26,698	1,035	3·88	26,181	397,346	14·88
49	25,663	1,037	4·04	25,144	371,165	14·46
50	24,626	1,034	4·20	24,109	346,021	14·05
51	23,592	1,029	4·36	23,077	321,912	13·65
52	22,563	1,019	4·52	22,054	298,835	13·25
53	21,544	1,008	4·68	21,040	276,781	12·85
54	20,536	994	4·84	20,039	255,741	12·45
55	19,542	979	5·01	19,053	235,702	12·06
56	18,563	961	5·18	18,084	216,649	11·67
57	17,602	942	5·35	17,131	198,565	11·28
58	16,660	922	5·53	16,199	181,434	10·89
59	15,738	900	5·72	15,288	165,235	10·50
60	14,838	880	5·93	14,398	149,947	10·10
61	13,958	860	6·16	13,528	135,549	9·71
62	13,098	841	6·42	12,677	122,021	9·31
63	12,257	823	6·72	11,846	109,344	8·92
64	11,434	807	7·06	11,031	97,498	8·53
65	10,627	791	7·44	10,232	86,467	8·14
66	9,836	774	7·87	9,449	76,235	7·75
67	9,062	757	8·35	8,683	66,786	7·37
68	8,305	738	8·89	7,936	58,103	7·00
69	7,567	718	9·49	7,208	50,167	6·63

TABLE J—*concld.*

Life Table, Madras Presidency.

MALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
70	6,849	696	10·16	6,501	42,959	6·27
71	6,153	671	10·90	5,818	36,458	5·92
72	5,482	642	11·72	5,161	30,640	5·59
73	4,840	611	12·62	4,535	25,479	5·27
74	4,229	575	13·60	3,942	20,944	4·95
75	3,654	536	14·66	3,386	17,002	4·65
76	3,118	493	15·81	2,871	13,616	4·37
77	2,625	448	17·05	2,401	10,745	4·10
78	2,177	400	18·39	1,977	8,344	3·83
79	1,777	353	19·84	1,600	6,367	3·58
80	1,424	305	21·40	1,271	4,767	3·35
81	1,119	258	23·08	990	3,496	3·13
82	861	214	24·88	754	2,506	2·91
83	647	174	26·81	560	1,752	2·71
84	473	137	28·87	404	1,192	2·52
85	336	104	31·07	284	788	2·34
86	232	78	33·42	193	504	2·17
87	154	55	35·92	127	311	2·02
88	99	38	38·58	80	184	1·86
89	61	25	41·40	48	104	1·71
90	36	16	44·40	28	56	1·56
91	20	10	47·60	15	28	1·40
92	10	5	51·00	7	13	1·30
93	5	3	54·66	4	6	1·00
94	2	1	58·58	1·5	2	·83
95	1	1	62·78	·5	·5	·50

TABLE K.

Life Table, Madras Presidency.

FEMALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying beetwen ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between agea x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0	100,000	23,601	23·60	81·160	2,713,095	27·13
1	76,399	5,938	7·77	73·168	2,631,935	34·45
2	70,461	3,687	5·23	68,486	2,558,767	36·32
3	66,774	2,600	3·89	65,406	2,490,281	37·29
4	64,174	1,963	3·06	63,147	2,424,875	37·78
5	62,211	1,529	2·45	61,412	2,361,728	37·97
6	60,682	1,216	2·00	60,047	2,300,316	37·91
7	59,466	974	1·64	58,960	2,240,269	37·67
8	58,492	816	1·39	58,071	2,181,309	37·29
9	57,676	728	1·26	57,306	2,123,238	36·81
10	56,948	689	1·21	56,600	2,065,932	36·27
11	56,259	679	1·21	55,920	2,009,332	35·72
12	55,580	684	1·23	55,238	1,953,412	35·15
13	54,896	692	1·26	54,551	1,898,174	34·58
14	54,204	698	1·29	53,855	1,843,623	34·01
15	53,506	704	1·32	53,154	1,789,768	33·45
16	52,802	709	1·34	52,448	1,736,614	32·89
17	52,093	712	1·37	51,737	1,684,166	32·33
18	51,381	713	1·39	51,024	1,632,429	31·77
19	50,668	716	1·41	50,310	1,581,405	31·21
20	49,952	720	1·44	49,592	1,531,095	30·65
21	49,232	727	1·48	48,869	1,481,503	30·10
22	48,505	733	1·52	48,138	1,432,634	29·54
23	47,772	735	1·54	47,405	1,384,496	28·98
24	47,037	733	1·56	46,670	1,337,091	48·42
25	46,304	731	1·58	45,939	1,290,421	27·86
26	45,573	732	1·61	45,207	1,244,482	27·30
27	44,841	736	1·64	44,473	1,199,275	26·74
28	44,105	737	1·67	43,736	1,154,802	26·18
29	43,368	738	1·70	42,999	1,111,066	25·62
30	42,630	739	1·73	42,261	1,068,067	25·06
31	41,891	745	1·78	41,518	1,025,806	24·49
32	41,146	756	1·84	40,768	984,288	23·92
33	40,390	769	1·90	40,006	943,520	23·36
34	39,621	782	1·97	39,230	903,514	22·80

TABLE K—*contd.*

Life Table, Madras Presidency.

FEMALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
35	38,839	795	2·05	38,441	864,284	22·25
36	38,044	810	2·13	37,639	825,843	21·71
37	37,234	829	2·23	36,820	788,204	21·17
38	36,405	851	2·34	37,979	751,384	20·63
39	35,554	872	2·45	35,118	713,405	20·09
40	34,682	892	2·57	34,236	678,287	19·56
41	33,790	910	2·69	33,335	644,051	19·06
42	32,880	926	2·81	32,417	610,716	18·57
43	31,954	942	2·95	31,483	578,299	18·10
44	31,012	957	3·09	30,534	546,816	17·63
45	30,055	970	3·23	29,570	516,282	17·18
46	29.085	978	3·36	28,596	486,712	16·73
47	28,107	984	3·50	27,615	458,116	16·30
48	27,123	984	3·63	26,631	430,501	15·87
49	26,139	981	3·75	25,648	403,870	15·45
50	25,158	975	3·88	24,671	378,222	15·03
51	24,183	966	3·99	23,700	353,351	14·62
52	23,217	954	4·10	22,740	329,851	14·21
53	22,263	941	4·23	21,792	307,111	13·79
54	21,322	928	4·35	20,858	285,519	13·38
55	20,394	914	4·48	19,937	264,461	12·97
56	19,480	899	4·62	19,031	244,524	12·55
57	18,581	882	4·75	18,140	225,493	12·14
58	17,699	863	4·88	17,267	207,353	11·72
59	16,836	844	5·01	16,414	190,086	11·29
60	15,992	826	5·16	15,579	173,672	10·86
61	15,166	810	5·34	14,761	158,093	10·42
62	14,356	799	5·57	13,957	143,332	9·98
63	13,557	791	5·83	13,161	129,375	9·54
64	12,766	786	6·16	12,373	116,214	9·10
65	11,980	781	6·52	11,590	103,841	8·67
66	11,199	776	6·93	10,811	92,251	8·24
67	10,423	772	7·40	10,037	81,440	7·81
68	9,651	768	7·96	9,267	71,403	7·40
69	8,883	762	8·57	8,502	62,136	7·00
70	8,121	752	9·26	7,745	53,634	6·60

TABLE K—*contd.*

Life Table, Madras Presidency.

FEMALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
71	7,369	737	10·01	7,000	45,889	6·23
72	6,632	719	10·84	6,273	38,889	5·86
73	5,913	695	11·73	5,565	32,616	5·52
74	5,218	663	12·71	4,886	27,051	5·18
75	4,555	627	13·78	4,241	22,165	4·87
76	3,928	586	14·94	3,635	17,924	4·56
77	3,342	541	16·18	3,072	14,282	4·28
78	2,801	491	17·52	2,555	11,217	4·01
79	2,310	437	18·95	2,092	8,662	3·75
80	1,873	383	20·47	1,681	6,570	3·51
81	1,490	329	22·06	1,325	4,889	3·28
82	1,161	276	23·77	1,023	3,564	3·07
83	885	226	25·55	772	2,541	2·87
84	659	181	27·43	569	1,769	2·68
85	478	140	29·39	408	1,200	2·51
86	338	106	31·43	285	792	2·35
87	232	78	33·54	193	507	2·19
88	154	55	35·71	126	314	2·04
89	99	38	37·95	80	188	1·89
90	61	24	40·29	49	108	1·77
91	37	16	42·72	29	59	1·59
92	21	10	45·27	16	30	1·43
93	11	6	47·95	8	14	1·27
94	5	3	50·80	4	6·0	1·20
95	2	1	53·85	1·5	2·0	1·00
96	1	...	...	·5	·5	·50

TABLE L.

Life Table, North-West Provinces.

MALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age .
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5	(6)	(7)
0	100,000	26,808	26·81	79,058	2,530,388	25·30
1	73,192	5,936	8·11	69,995	2,451,330	33·48
2	67,256	3,874	5·76	65,192	2,381,335	35·40
3	63,382	2,650	4·18	61,977	2,316,143	36·53
4	60,732	1,875	3·09	59,743	2,254,166	37·12
5	58,857	1,374	2·33	58,136	2,194,423	37·27
6	57,483	1,050	1·83	56,935	2,136,287	37·16
7	56,433	840	1·49	55,998	2,079,352	36·85
8	55,593	703	1·26	55,231	2,023,354	36·39
9	54,890	615	1·12	54,576	1,968,123	35·85
10	54,275	559	1·03	53,996	1,913,547	35·26
11	53,716	526	·98	53,453	1,859,551	34·63
12	53,190	505	·95	52,938	1,806,098	33·95
13	52,685	495	·94	52,438	1,753,160	33·28
14	52,190	491	·94	51,944	1,700,722	32·59
15	51,699	491	·95	51,454	1,648,778	31·89
16	51,208	497	·97	50,960	1,597,324	31·18
17	50,711	507	1·00	50,458	1,546,364	30·49
18	50,204	522	1·04	49,943	1,495,906	29·80
19	49,682	537	1·08	49,414	1,445,963	29·11
20	49,145	555	1·13	48,868	1,396,549	28·43
21	48,590	573	1·18	48,304	1,347,681	27·75
22	48,017	595	1·24	47,720	1,299,377	27·05
23	47,422	621	1·31	47,112	1,251,657	26·40
24	46,801	646	1·38	46,478	1,204,545	25·75
25	46,155	674	1·46	45,818	1,158,067	25·08
26	45,481	700	1·54	45,131	1,112,249	24·45
27	44,781	726	1·62	44,418	1,067,118	23·83
28	44,055	753	1·71	43,678	1,022,700	23·22
29	43,302	784	1·81	42,910	979,022	22·61
30	42,518	812	1·91	42,112	936,113	22·01
31	41,706	843	2·02	41,284	894,000	21·43
32	40,863	870	2·13	40,428	852,716	20·87
33	39,993	896	2·24	39,545	812,288	20·31
34	39,097	927	2·37	38,634	772,743	19·76

TABLE L—*contd.*

Life Table, North-West Provinces.

MALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
35	38,170	954	2·50	37,693	734,109	19·24
36	37,216	983	2·64	36,724	696,416	18·71
37	36,233	1,007	2·78	35,730	659,692	18·21
38	35,226	1,029	2·92	34,712	623,962	17·71
39	34,197	1,050	3·07	33,672	589,250	17·23
40	33,147	1,071	3·23	32,612	555,578	16·76
41	32,076	1,087	3·39	31,532	522,966	16·30
42	30,989	1,100	3·55	30,439	491,434	15·86
43	29,889	1,112	3·72	29,333	460,995	15·42
44	28,777	1,119	3·89	28,218	431,662	15·00
45	27,658	1,123	4·06	27,096	403,444	14·58
46	26,535	1,122	4·23	25,974	376,348	14·18
47	25,413	1,118	4·40	24,854	350,374	13·79
48	24,295	1,110	4·57	23,740	325,520	13·40
49	23,185	1,099	4·74	22,636	301,780	13·02
50	22,086	1,082	4·90	21,545	279,144	12·64
51	21,004	1,065	5·07	20,472	257,599	12·27
52	19,939	1,045	5·24	19,416	237,127	11·90
53	18,894	1,022	5·41	18,383	217,711	11·53
54	17,872	999	5·59	17,372	199,328	11·15
55	16,873	974	5·77	16,386	181,956	10·79
56	15,899	948	5·96	15,425	165,570	10·42
57	14,951	919	6·15	14,492	150,145	10·06
58	14,032	895	6·38	13,584	135,653	9·67
59	13,137	874	6·65	12,700	122,069	9·29
60	12,263	856	6·98	11,835	109,369	8·92
61	11,407	836	7·33	10,989	97,534	8·55
62	10,571	814	7·70	10,164	86,545	8·19
63	9,757	791	8·11	9,362	76,381	7·83
64	8,966	767	8·56	8,582	67,019	7·48
65	8,199	742	9·05	7,828	58,437	7·13
66	7,457	714	9·58	7,100	50,609	6·79
67	6,743	686	10·17	6,400	43,509	6·45
68	6,057	654	10·81	5,730	37,109	6·13
69	5,403	622	11·51	5,092	31,379	5·81

TABLE L—*concld.*

Life Table, North-West Provinces.

MALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Liivng between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
70	4,781	587	12·28	4,488	26,287	5·50
71	4,194	550	13·11	3,919	21,799	5·20
72	3,644	511	14·02	3,388	17,880	4·91
73	3,133	471	15·02	2,898	14,492	4·62
74	2,662	429	16·10	2,448	11,594	4·35
75	2,233	385	17·26	2,040	9,146	4·10
76	1,848	342	18·53	1,677	7,106	3·84
77	1,506	300	19·90	1,356	5,429	3·60
78	1,206	258	21·38	1,077	4,073	3·38
79	948	218	22·98	839	2,996	3·16
80	730	180	24·69	640	2,157	2·96
81	550	146	26·52	477	1,517	2·76
82	404	115	28·48	346	1,040	2·57
83	289	88	30·57	245	694	2·40
84	201	66	32·79	168	449	2·23
85	135	47	35·14	112	281	2·08
86	88	33	37·62	72	169	1·92
87	55	22	40·23	44	97	1·76
88	33	14	43·50	26	53	1·61
89	19	9	47·00	14	27	1·42
90	10	5	50·90	7·5	13	1·23
91	5	3	55·10	3·5	5·5	1·07
92	2	1	59·70	1·5	2	·83
93	1	1	65·00	·5	·5	·50

TABLE M.

Life Table, North-West Provinces.

FEMALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0	100,000	27,281	27·28	78,091	2,393,488	23·93
1	72,719	6,599	10·76	69,115	2,315,397	31·84
2	66,120	4,053	6·13	63,943	2,246,282	33·97
3	62,067	2,848	4·59	60,563	2,182,339	35·16
4	59,219	2,146	3·62	58,092	2,121,776	35·83
5	57,073	1,665	2·92	56,200	2,063,684	36·16
6	55,408	1,308	2·36	54,726	2,007,484	36·23
7	54,100	1,046	1·93	53,556	1,952,758	36·10
8	53,054	867	1·64	52,608	1,899,202	35·80
9	52,187	758	1·45	51,802	1,846,594	35·38
10	51,429	694	1·35	51,082	1,794,792	34·90
11	50,735	652	1·29	50,407	1,743,710	34·37
12	50,083	616	1·23	49,776	1,693,303	33·81
13	49,467	589	1·19	49,172	1,643,527	33·23
14	48,878	573	1·17	48,590	1,594,355	32·62
15	48,305	570	1·18	48,020	1,545,765	32·00
16	47,735	575	1·20	47,448	1,497,745	31·38
17	47,160	577	1·22	46,871	1,450,297	30·75
18	46,583	585	1·26	46,291	1,403,426	30·13
19	45,998	601	1·31	45,697	1,357,135	29·51
20	45,397	622	1·37	45,086	1,311,438	28·89
21	44,775	647	1·45	44,452	1,266,352	28·28
22	44,128	674	1·53	43,791	1,221,900	27·69
23	43,454	701	1·61	43,103	1,178,109	27·11
24	42,753	723	1·69	42,392	1,135,006	26·55
25	42,030	738	1·76	41,661	1,092,614	26·00
26	41.292	750	1·82	40,917	1,050,953	25·45
27	40,542	760	1·87	40,162	1,010,036	24·91
28	39,782	769	1·93	39,397	969,874	24·38
29	39,013	780	2·00	38,623	930,477	23,85
30	38,233	91	2·07	37,838	891,854	23·33
31	37,442	802	2·14	37,041	854,016	22·81
32	36,640	811	2·21	36,234	816,975	22·30
33	35,829	818	2·28	35,420	780,741	21·79
34	35,011	827	2·36	34,598	745,321	21 29

TABLE M—*contd.*

Life Table, North-West Provinces.

FEMALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x + 1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x + 1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4	(5)	(6)	(7
35	34,184	836	2·44	33,766	710,723	20·79
36	33,348	843	2·53	32,926	676,957	20·30
37	32,505	849	2·61	32,081	644,031	19·81
38	31,656	854	2·70	31,229	611,950	19·33
39	30,802	857	2·78	30,373	580,721	18·85
40	29,945	860	2·87	29,515	550,348	18·38
41	29,085	862	2·96	28,654	520,833	17·91
42	28,223	863	3·05	27,792	492,179	17·44
43	27,360	865	3·16	26,927	464,387	16·97
44	26,495	867	3·27	26,062	437,460	16·51
45	25,628	870	3·39	25,193	411,398	16·05
46	24,758	871	3·52	24,322	386,205	15·60
47	23,887	870	3·64	23,452	361,883	15·15
48	23,017	868	3·77	22,583	338,431	14·70
49	22,149	866	3·91	21,716	315,848	14·26
50	21,283	862	4·05	20,852	294,132	13·82
51	20,421	857	4·20	19,993	273,280	13·38
52	19,564	852	4·35	19,138	253,287	12·95
53	18,712	845	4·51	18,289	234,149	12·51
54	17,867	836	4·68	17,449	215,860	12·08
55	17,031	829	4·87	16,617	198,411	11·65
56	16,202	820	5·06	15,792	181,794	11·22
57	15,382	810	5·27	14,977	166,002	10·79
58	14,572	802	5·51	14,171	151,025	10·36
59	13,769	799	5·79	13,369	136,854	9·94
60	12,971	792	6·12	12,575	123,485	9·52
61	12,179	787	6·46	11,786	110,910	9·11
62	11,392	779	6·83	11,002	99,124	8·70
63	10,613	768	7·24	10,229	88,122	8·30
64	9,845	755	7·67	9,468	77,893	7·91
65	9,090	740	8·15	8,720	68,425	7·53
66	8,350	725	8·69	7,987	59,705	7·15
67	7,625	707	9·27	7,272	51,718	6·78
68	6,918	687	9·92	6,574	44,446	6·43
69	6,231	662	10·63	5,900	37,872	6·08

TABLE M—*concld.*

Life Table, North-West Provinces.

FEMALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
70	5,569	635	11·40	5,252	31,972	5·74
71	4,934	604	12·25	4,632	26,720	5·42
72	4,330	571	13·17	4,045	22,088	5·10
73	3,759	533	14·17	3,492	18,043	4·80
74	3,226	492	15·26	2,980	14,551	4·51
75	2,734	449	16·44	2,510	11,571	4·23
76	2,285	405	17·72	2,082	9,061	3·97
77	1,880	358	19·11	1,701	6,979	3·71
78	1,522	315	20·60	1,365	5,278	3·47
79	1,207	268	22·21	1,073	3,913	3·24
80	939	225	23·94	826	2,840	3·02
81	714	184	25·79	622	2,014	2·82
82	530	147	27·77	457	1,392	2·63
83	383	114	29·88	326	935	2·44
84	269	87	32·12	225	609	2·26
85	182	63	34·49	151	384	2·11
86	119	44	37·00	97	233	1·96
87	75	30	39·63	60	136	1·81
88	45	19	42·39	35	76	1·69
89	26	12	45·25	20	41	1·58
90	14	7	48·22	11	21	1·50
91	7	3	51·28	5	10	1·43
92	4	2	54·41	3	5	1·25
93	2	1	57·62	1·5	2	1·00
94	1	1	60·92	·5	·5	·50

TABLE N.

Life Table, Punjab.

MALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0	100,000	29,787	29·79	76,732	2,318,313	23·18
1	70,213	6,595	9·39	66,662	2,241,581	31·92
2	63,618	4,305	6·77	61,325	2,174,919	34·20
3	59,313	2,945	4·96	57,753	2,113,594	35·64
4	56,368	2,083	3·70	55,270	2,055,841	36·48
5	54,285	1,527	2·81	53,485	2,000,571	36·86
6	52,758	1,167	2·21	52,151	1,947,086	36·91
7	51,591	933	1·81	51,109	1,894,935	36·73
8	50,658	781	1·54	50,257	1,843,826	36·40
9	49,877	683	1·37	49,529	1,793,569	35·96
10	49,194	618	1·26	48,881	1,744,040	35·45
11	48,576	583	1·20	48,284	1,695,159	34·90
12	47,993	561	1·17	47,712	1,646,875	34·31
13	47,432	554	1·17	47,155	1,599,163	33·71
14	46,878	563	1·20	46,596	1,552,008	33·11
15	46,315	576	1·24	46,027	1,505,412	32·49
16	45,739	590	1·29	45,444	1,459,385	31·90
17	45,149	605	1·34	44,846	1,413,941	31·31
18	44,544	623	1·40	44,232	1,369,095	30·73
19	43,921	641	1·46	43,600	1,324,863	30·16
20	43,280	659	1·52	42,950	1,281,263	29·59
21	42,621	677	1·59	42,282	1,238,313	29·05
22	41,944	696	1·66	41,596	1,196,031	28·52
23	41,248	714	1·73	40,891	1,154,435	27·99
24	40,534	729	1·80	40,169	1,113,544	27·47
25	39,805	740	1·86	39,435	1,073,375	26·96
26	39,065	751	1·92	38,689	1,033,940	26·47
27	38,314	758	1·98	37,935	995,251	25·98
28	37,556	766	2·04	37,173	957,316	25·49
29	36,790	773	2·10	36,403	920,143	25·01
30	36,017	778	2·16	35,628	883,740	24·54
31	35,239	782	2·22	34,848	848,112	24·07
32	34,457	786	2·28	34,064	813,264	23·60
33	33,671	788	2·34	33,277	779,200	23·14
34	32,883	790	2·40	32,488	745,923	22·69

TABLE N—*contd.*

Life Table, Punjab.

MALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$;	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
35	32,093	790	2·46	31,698	713,435	22·23
36	31,303	789	2·52	30,908	681,737	21·78
37	30,514	787	2·58	30,120	650,829	21·33
38	29,727	784	2·64	29,335	620,709	20·88
39	28,943	780	2·70	28,553	591,374	20·44
40	28,163	777	2 76	27,774	562,821	19·99
41	27,386	773	2·82	26,999	535,047	19·53
42	26,613	767	2·88	26,229	508,048	19·09
43	25,846	760	2·94	25,466	481,819	18·64
44	25,086	753	3·00	24,709	456,353	18 19
45	24,333	746	3·06	23,960	431,644	17·74
46	23,587	739	3·13	23,217	407,684	17·29
47	22,848	731	3·20	22,482	384,467	16·83
48	22,117	723	3·27	21,755	361,985	16·37
49	21,394	716	3·35	21,036	340,230	15·90
50	20,678	709	3·43	20,323	319,194	15·43
51	19,969	703	3·52	19,617	298,871	14·97
52	19,266	697	3·62	18,917	279,254	14·49
53	18,569	692	3·73	18,223	260,337	14·02
54	17,877	688	3·85	17,533	242,114	13·54
55	17,189	686	3·99	16,846	224,581	13·06
56	16,503	685	4·15	16,160	207,735	12·59
57	15,818	685	4·33	15,475	191,575	12·11
58	15,133	686	4·53	14,790	176,100	11·64
59	14,447	686	4·75	14,104	161,310	11·16
60	13,761	687	4·99	13,417	147,206	10·70
61	13,074	688	5·26	12,730	133,789	10·24
62	12,386	689	5·56	12,041	121,059	9·78
63	11,697	690	5·90	11,352	109,018	9·32
64	11,007	691	6·28	10,661	97,666	8·87
65	10,316	691	6·70	9,970	87,005	8·43
66	9,625	690	7·17	9,280	77,035	8·00
67	8,935	687	7·69	8,591	67,755	7·58
68	8,248	682	8·27	7,907	59,164	7·17
69	7,566	674	8·91	7,229	51,257	6·77

TABLE N—*concld.*

Life Table, Punjab.

MALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
70	6,892	663	9·62	6,560	44,028	6·39
71	6,229	648	10·40	5,905	37,468	6·02
72	5,581	628	11·26	5,267	31,563	5·66
73	4,953	604	12·20	4,651	26,296	5·31
74	4,349	575	13·23	4,061	21,645	4·98
75	3,774	541	14·35	3,503	17,584	4·66
76	3,233	503	15·57	2,981	14,081	4·36
77	2,730	461	16·90	2,499	11,100	4·07
78	2,269	416	18·34	2,061	8,601	3·79
79	1,853	369	19·90	1,663	6,540	3·53
80	1,484	320	21·59	1,324	4,872	3·28
81	1,164	272	23·41	1,028	3,548	3·05
82	892	227	25·37	778	2,520	2·83
83	665	183	27·47	573	1,742	2·62
84	482	143	29·72	410	1,169	2·42
85	339	109	32·12	284	759	2·24
86	230	80	34·68	190	475	2·07
87	150	56	37·40	122	285	1·90
88	94	38	40·30	75	163	1·73
89	56	24	43·40	44	88	1·57
90	32	15	46·72	24	44	1·38
91	17	9	50·28	12	20	1·18
92	8	5	54·10	5·5	8	1·00
93	3	2	58·20	·2	2·5	·83
94	1	1	...	·5	·5	·50

TABLE O.

Life Table, Burma.

MALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0	100,000	23,830	23·83	81,386	3,029,260	30·29
1	76,170	5,276	6·93	73,330	2,947,874	38·70
2	70,894	3,444	4·89	69,060	2,874,544	40·55
3	67,450	2,356	3·49	66,202	2,805,484	41·59
4	65,094	1,666	2·56	64,216	2,739,282	42·08
5	63,428	1,222	1·93	62,708	2,675,066	42·18
6	52,206	933	1·50	61,721	2,612,358	42·00
7	61,273	747	1·22	60,887	2,550,637	41·63
8	60,526	625	1·03	60,206	2,489,750	41·13
9	59,901	547	·91	59,623	2,429,544	40·56
10	59,354	494	·83	59,105	2,369,921	39·93
11	58,860	460	·79	58,630	2,310,816	39·26
12	58,400	461	·79	58,169	2,252,186	38·57
13	57,939	475	·82	57,702	2,194,017	37·87
14	57,464	494	·86	57,217	2,136,315	37·18
15	56,970	518	·91	56,711	2,079,098	36·49
16	56,452	542	·96	56,181	2,022,387	35·83
17	55,910	570	1·02	55,625	1,966,206	35·16
18	55,340	598	1·08	55,041	1,910,581	34·52
19	54,742	624	1·14	54,430	1,855,540	33·89
20	54,118	649	1·20	53,793	1,801,110	33·28
21	53,469	672	1·26	53,133	1,747,317	32·68
22	52,797	692	1·31	52,451	1,694,184	32·09
23	52,105	714	1·37	51,748	1,641,733	31·51
24	51,391	730	1·42	51,026	1,589,985	30·94
25	50,661	745	1·47	50,288	1,538,959	30·38
26	49,916	764	1·53	49,534	1,488,671	29·83
27	49,152	777	1·58	48,763	1,439,137	29·28
28	48,375	789	1·63	47,980	1,390,374	28·74
29	47,586	799	1·68	47,187	1,342,394	28·21
30	46,787	809	1·73	46,382	1,295,207	27·68
31	45,978	818	1·78	45,569	1,248,825	27·16
32	45,160	822	1·82	44,749	1,203,256	26·64
33	44,338	829	1·87	43,923	1,158,507	26·13
34	43,509	835	1·92	43,092	1,114,584	25·62

TABLE O—*contd.*

Life Table, Burma.

MALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
35	42,674	836	1·96	42,256	1,071,492	25·11
36	41,838	841	2·01	41,417	1,029,236	24·60
37	40,997	840	2·05	40,577	987,819	24·09
38	40,157	843	2·10	39,736	947,242	23·58
39	39,314	845	2·15	38,891	907,506	23·08
40	38,469	842	2·19	38,048	868,615	22·58
41	37,627	843	2·24	37,206	830,567	22·07
42	36,784	842	2·29	36,363	793,361	21·57
43	35,942	837	2·33	35,523	756,998	21·06
44	35,105	835	2·38	34,688	721,475	20·55
45	34,270	833	2·43	33,853	686,787	20·04
46	33,437	829	2·48	33,022	652,934	19·52
47	32,608	828	2·54	32,194	619,912	19·01
48	31,780	826	2·60	31,367	587,718	18·49
49	30,954	823	2·66	30,543	556,351	17·98
50	30,131	823	2·73	29,720	525,808	17·45
51	29,308	821	2·80	28,897	496,088	16·93
52	28,487	820	2·88	28,077	467,191	16·40
53	27,667	822	2·97	27,256	439,114	15·87
54	26,845	824	3·07	26,433	411,858	15·34
55	26,021	827	3·18	25,608	385,425	14·81
56	25,194	831	3·30	24,779	359,817	14·29
57	24,363	838	3·44	23,944	335,038	13·75
58	23,525	847	3·60	23,102	311,094	13·22
59	22,678	857	3·78	22,249	287,992	12·70
60	21,821	868	3·98	21,387	265,743	12·18
61	20,953	880	4·20	20,513	244,356	11·67
62	20,073	893	4·45	19,626	223,843	11·15
63	19,180	907	4·73	18,727	204,217	10·65
64	18,273	921	5·04	17,812	185,490	10·15
65	17,352	934	5·38	16,885	167,678	9·66
66	16,418	946	5·76	15,945	150,793	9·18
67	15,472	956	6·18	14,994	134,848	8·71
68	14,516	965	6·65	14,033	119,854	8·26
69	13,551	972	7·17	13,065	105,821	7·81

TABLE O—*concld.*

Life Table, Burma.

MALES.

Age[x].	Living at age x.	Dying between agee x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
70	12,579	975	7·75	12,092	92,756	7·37
71	11,604	975	8·40	11,117	80,664	6·95
72	10,629	969	9·12	10,144	69,547	6·54
73	9,660	958	9·92	9,181	59,403	6·15
74	8,702	940	10·80	8,232	50,222	5·79
75	7,762	913	11·76	7,305	41,990	5·41
76	6,849	877	12·81	6,411	34,685	5·06
77	5,972	833	13·95	5,555	28,274	4·73
78	5,139	781	15·19	4,748	22,719	4·42
79	4,358	721	16·54	3,997	17,971	4·12
80	3,637	655	18·00	3,310	13,974	3·84
81	2,982	584	19·58	2,690	10,664	3·58
82	2,398	510	21·28	2,143	7,974	3·33
83	1,888	436	23·11	1,670	5,831	3·09
84	1,452	364	25·08	1,270	4,161	2·87
85	1,088	296	27·18	940	2,891	2·66
86	792	233	29·40	675	1,951	2·46
87	559	178	31·77	470	1,276	2·28
88	381	131	34·28	316	806	2·12
89	250	92	36·93	204	490	1·96
90	158	63	39·71	127	286	1·75
91	95	40	42·63	75	159	1·67
92	55	25	45·67	42	84	1·53
93	30	15	48·82	23	42	1·40
94	15	8	52·07	11	19	1·27
95	7	4	55·40	5	8	1·14
96	3	2	58·80	2	3	1·00
97	1	1	62·25	·5	·5	·50

TABLE P.

Life Table, Burma.

FEMALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0	100,000	19,064	19·06	84,872	3,220,714	32·21
1	80,936	4,958	6·12	78,232	3,135,842	38·75
2	75,978	3,172	4·17	74,272	3,057,610	40·24
3	72,806	2,226	3·06	71,636	2,983,338	40·98
4	70,580	1,681	2·38	69,702	2,911,702	41·25
5	68,899	1,303	1·89	68,218	2,842,000	41·25
6	67,596	1,026	1·52	67,061	2,773,782	41·03
7	66,570	810	1·21	66,151	2,706,721	40·66
8	65,760	671	1·02	65,414	2,640,570	40·16
9	65,089	586	·90	64,790	2,575,156	39·56
10	64,503	547	·85	64,230	2,510,366	38·92
11	63,956	530	·83	63,691	2,446,136	38·25
12	63,426	564	·89	63,144	2,382,445	37·56
13	62,862	616	·98	62,554	2,319,301	36·89
14	62,246	670	1·07	61,911	2,256,747	36·25
15	61,576	719	1·17	61,216	2,194,836	35·64
16	60,857	765	1·26	60,475	2,133,620	35·06
17	60,092	812	1·36	59,686	2,073,145	34·50
18	59,280	864	1·46	58,848	2,013,459	33·96
19	58,416	914	1·56	57,959	1,954,611	33·46
20	57,502	955	1·66	57,024	1,896,652	32·98
21	56,547	983	1·74	56,055	1,839,628	32·53
22	55,564	1,006	1·81	55,061	1,783,573	32·10
23	54,558	1,020	1·87	54,048	1,728,512	31·68
24	53,538	1,031	1·92	53,022	1,674,464	31·28
25	52,507	1,035	1·97	51,989	1,621,442	30·88
26	51,472	1,035	2·01	50,954	1,569,453	30·49
27	50,437	1,031	2·04	49,921	1,518,499	30·11
28	49,406	1,026	2·08	48,893	1,468,578	29·72
29	48,380	1,015	2·10	47,872	1,419,685	29·34
30	47,365	1,001	2·11	46,864	1,371,813	28·96
31	46,364	983	2·12	45,872	1,324,949	28·58
32	45,381	964	2·13	44,899	1,279,077	28·19
33	44,417	943	2·12	43,945	1,234,178	27·79
34	43,474	919	2·11	43,014	1,190,233	27·38

TABLE P—*contd.*

Life Table, Burma.

FEMALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$..	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
35	42,555	892	2·10	42,109	1,147,219	26·96
36	41,663	862	2·07	41,232	1,105,110	26·53
37	40,801	833	2·04	40,384	1,063,878	26·08
38	39,968	805	2·01	39,565	1,023,494	25·61
39	39,163	778	1·99	38,774	983,929	25·12
40	38,385	753	1·96	38,008	945,155	24·62
41	37,632	728	1·94	37,268	907,147	24·11
42	36,904	708	1·92	36,550	869,879	23·57
43	36,196	691	1·91	35,850	833,329	23·02
44	35,505	681	1·92	35,164	797,479	22·46
45	34,824	677	1·94	34,485	762,315	21·89
46	34,147	678	1·98	33,808	727,830	21·31
47	33,469	682	2·04	33,128	694,022	20·74
48	32,787	687	2·09	32,443	660,894	20·16
49	32,100	690	2·15	31,755	628,451	19·58
50	31,410	692	2·20	31,064	596,696	19·00
51	30,718	697	2·27	30,369	565,632	18·41
52	30,021	702	1·34	29,670	535,263	17·83
53	29,319	708	2·41	28,965	505,593	17·24
54	28,611	715	2·50	28,253	476,628	16·66
55	27,896	723	2·59	27,534	448,375	16·07
56	27,173	733	2·70	26,806	420,841	15·49
57	26,440	744	2·81	26,068	394,035	14·90
58	25,696	756	2·94	25,318	367,967	14·32
59	24,940	770	3·09	24,555	342,649	13·74
60	24,170	786	3·25	23,777	318,094	13·16
61	23,384	804	3·44	22,982	294,317	12·59
62	22,580	823	3·64	22,169	271,335	12·02
63	21,758	843	3·87	21,336	249,166	11·45
64	20,915	865	4·13	20,482	227,830	10·90
65	20,050	891	4·44	19,604	207,348	10·34
66	19,159	922	4·81	18,698	187,744	9·80
67	18,237	956	5·24	17,759	169,046	9·27
68	17,281	990	5·73	16,786	151,287	8·75

TABLE P—*concld.*

Life Table, Burma.

FEMALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
69	16,291	1,021	6·27	15,780	134,501	8·26
70	15,270	1,049	6·87	14,745	118,721	7·77
71	14,221	1,070	7·53	13,686	103,976	7·31
72	13,151	1,086	8·25	12,608	90,290	6·87
73	12,065	1,092	9·05	11,519	77,682	6·44
74	10,973	1,089	9·93	10,428	66,163	6·03
75	9,884	1,077	10·89	9,345	55,735	5·64
76	8,807	1,051	11·94	8,281	46,390	5·27
77	7,756	1,015	13·09	7,248	38,109	4·91
78	6,741	967	14·34	6,257	30,861	4·58
79	5,774	906	15·70	5,321	24,604	4·26
80	4,868	837	17·18	4,449	19,283	3·96
81	4,031	757	18·78	3,652	14,834	3·68
82	3,274	671	20·50	2,938	11,182	3·42
83	2,603	582	22·35	2,312	8,244	3·17
84	2,021	492	24·34	1,775	5,932	2·93
85	1,529	404	26·45	1,327	4,157	2·72
86	1,125	323	28·70	963	2,830	2·52
87	802	249	31·09	678	1,867	2·33
88	553	186	33·63	460	1,189	2·15
89	367	133	36·30	300	729	1·99
90	234	92	39·11	188	429	1·83
91	142	60	42·06	112	241	1·70
92	82	37	45·13	64	129	1·57
93	45	22	48·31	34	65	1·44
94	23	11	51·59	18	31	1·35
95	12	7	54·95	8·5	13	1·08
96	5	3	58·38	3·5	4·5	·90
97	2	2	61·88	1	1	·50

TABLE Q.

Life Table, India.

MALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0	100,000	28,538	28·54	77,719	2,363,246	23·63
1	71,462	6,345	8·88	68,048	2,285,527	31·98
2	65,117	4,155	6·38	62,906	2,217,479	34·06
3	60,962	2,853	4·68	59,450	2,154,573	35·34
4	58,109	2,028	3·49	57,042	2,095,123	36·05
5	56,081	1,497	2·67	55,298	2,038,081	36·34
6	54,584	1,152	2·11	53,986	1,982,783	36·32
7	53,432	928	1·74	52,953	1,928,797	36·10
8	52,504	780	1·49	52,104	1,875,844	35·73
9	51,724	690	1·33	51,371	1,823,740	35·26
10	51,034	632	1·24	50,718	1,772,369	34·73
11	50,402	592	1·17	50,106	1,721,651	34·16
12	49,810	568	1·14	49,526	1,671,545	33·56
13	49,242	558	1·13	48,963	1,622,019	32·95
14	48,684	556	1·14	48,406	1,573,056	32·31
15	48,128	562	1·17	47,847	1,524,650	31·68
16	47,566	574	1·21	47,279	1,476,803	31·05
17	46,992	591	1·26	46,696	1,429,524	30·42
18	46,401	610	1·31	46,096	1,382,828	29·80
19	45,791	630	1·38	45,476	1,336,732	29·19
20	45,161	648	1·43	44,837	1,291,256	28·59
21	44,513	666	1·50	44,180	1,246,419	28·00
22	43,847	681	1·55	43,506	1,202,239	27·42
23	43,166	691	1·60	42,820	1,158,733	26·84
24	42,475	699	1·65	42,125	1,115,913	26·28
25	41,776	705	1·69	41,423	1,073,788	25·70
26	41,071	711	1·73	40,715	1,032,365	25·14
27	40,360	721	1·79	39,999	991,650	24·56
28	39,639	735	1·85	39,271	951,651	24·01
29	38,904	753	1·94	38,527	912,380	23·45
30	38,151	772	2·02	37,765	873,853	22 90
31	37,379	791	2·12	36,983	836,088	22·37
32	36,588	809	2·21	36,183	799,105	21·84
33	35,779	825	2·31	35,366	762,922	21·33
34	34,954	839	2·40	34,534	727,556	20·82

TABLE Q—*contd.*

Life Table, India.

MALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
35	34,115	851	2·49	33,689	693,022	20·31
36	33,264	861	2·59	32,833	659,333	19·82
37	32,403	870	2·68	31,968	626,500	19·33
38	31,533	879	2·79	31,093	594,532	18·85
39	30,654	888	2·90	30,210	563,439	18·38
40	29,766	896	3·01	29,318	533,229	17·91
41	28,870	903	3·13	28,418	503,911	17·45
42	27,967	911	3·26	27,511	475,493	17·00
43	27,056	915	3·38	26,598	447,982	16·56
44	26,141	917	3·51	25,682	421,384	16·12
45	25,224	917	3·64	24,765	395,702	15·69
46	24,307	915	3·73	23,849	370,937	15·26
47	23,392	911	3·89	22,936	347,088	14·84
48	22,481	905	4·02	22,028	324,152	14·42
59	21,576	898	4·16	21,127	302,124	14·00
50	20,678	890	4·30	20,233	280,997	13·59
51	19,788	881	4·45	19,347	260,764	13·18
52	18,907	871	4·61	18,471	241,417	12·77
53	18,036	859	4·76	17,606	222,946	12·36
54	17,177	846	4·92	16,754	205,340	11·96
55	16,331	832	5·09	15,915	188,586	11·55
56	15,499	820	5·29	15,089	172,671	11·14
57	14,679	807	5·50	14,275	157,582	10·73
58	13,872	794	5·72	13,475	143,307	10·33
59	13,078	781	5·97	12,687	129,832	9·93
60	12,297	768	6·25	11,913	117,145	9·53
61	11,529	755	6·55	11,151	105,232	9·13
62	10,774	741	6·88	10,403	94,081	8·73
63	10,033	727	7·25	9,669	83,678	8·34
64	9,306	714	7·67	8,949	74,009	7·95
65	8,592	699	8·14	8,242	65,060	7·57
66	7,893	683	8·65	7,551	56,818	7·20
67	7,210	665	9·22	6,877	49,267	6·83
68	6,545	647	9·89	6,221	42,390	6·48
69	5,898	625	10·60	5,585	36,169	6·13

TABLE Q—*concld.*

Life Table, India.

MALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
70	5,273	599	11·36	4,973	30,584	5·80
71	4,674	569	12·17	4,389	25,611	5·48
72	4,105	535	13·04	3,837	21,222	5·17
73	3,570	498	13·95	3,321	17,385	4·87
74	3,072	460	14·98	2,842	14,064	4·58
75	2,612	421	16·12	2,401	11,222	4·30
76	2,191	381	17·39	2,000	8,821	4·03
77	1,810	340	18·79	1,640	6,821	3·77
78	1,470	298	20·27	1,321	5,181	3·53
79	1,172	256	21·86	1,044	3,860	3·29
80	916	215	23·55	808	2,816	3·07
81	701	177	25·36	612	2,008	2·87
82	524	143	27·29	452	1,396	2·66
83	381	112	29·37	325	944	2·48
84	269	85	31·56	226	619	2·30
85	184	62	33·88	153	393	2·14
86	122	44	36·35	100	240	1·97
87	78	30	38·96	63	140	1·79
88	48	20	41·74	38	77	1·62
89	28	13	44·69	21	39	1·41
90	15	8	47·86	11	18	1·23
91	7	4	51·29	5	7·5	1·07
92	3	2	55·10	2	2·5	·83
92	1	1	59·49	·5	·5	·5

TABLE R.

Life Table, India.

FEMALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0	100,000	25,879	25·88	79,290	2,396,402	23·96
1	74,121	6,469	8·73	70,593	2,317,112	31·26
2	67,652	4,093	6·05	65,494	2,246,519	33·21
3	63,559	2,807	4·42	62,117	2,181,025	34·31
4	60,752	2,175	3·58	59,613	2,118,908	34·88
5	58,577	1,705	2·91	57,685	2,059,295	35·16
6	56,872	1,358	2·39	56,162	2,001,610	35·19
7	55,514	1,096	1·97	54,943	1,945,448	35·04
8	54,418	923	1·70	53,939	1,890,505	34·74
9	53,495	827	1·54	53,073	1,836,566	34·33
10	52,668	782	1·49	52,278	1,783,493	33·86
11	51,886	768	1·48	51,502	1,731,215	33·37
12	51,118	752	1·47	50,742	1,679,713	32·86
13	50,366	736	1·46	49,998	1,628,971	32·34
14	49,630	724	1·46	49,268	1,578,973	31·81
15	48,906	723	1·48	48,544	1,529,705	31·28
16	48,183	734	1·52	47,816	1,481,161	30·74
17	47,449	742	1·56	47,078	1,433,345	30·21
18	46,707	749	1·60	46,332	1,386,267	29·68
19	45,958	763	1·66	45,576	1,339,935	29·15
20	45,195	779	1·72	44,805	1,294,359	28·64
21	44,416	792	1·78	44,020	1,249,554	28·13
22	43,624	799	1·83	43,224	1,205,534	27·63
23	42,825	807	1·88	42,421	1,162,310	27·14
24	42,018	816	1·94	41,610	1,119,889	26·65
25	41,202	824	2·00	40,790	1,078,279	26·17
26	40,378	828	2·05	39,964	1,037,489	25·69
27	39,550	830	2·10	39,135	997,525	25·22
28	38,720	832	2·15	38,304	958,390	24·75
29	37,888	833	2·20	37,471	920,086	24·28
30	37,055	828	2·24	36,641	882,615	23·82
31	36,227	822	2·27	35,816	845,974	23·35
32	35,405	820	2·32	34,995	810,158	22·88
33	34,585	819	2·37	34,175	775,163	22·41
34	33,766	814	2·41	33,359	740,988	21·94

TABLE R—*contd.*

Life Table, India.

FEMALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
35	32,952	811	2·46	32,546	707,629	21·47
36	32,141	809	2·52	31,736	675,083	21·00
37	31,332	807	2·58	30,928	643,347	20·53
38	30,525	805	2·64	30,122	612,419	20·06
39	29,720	802	2·70	29,319	582,297	19·59
40	28,918	800	2·77	28,518	552,978	19·12
41	28,118	799	2·84	27,718	524,460	18·65
42	27,319	798	2·92	26,920	496,742	18·18
43	26,521	797	3·00	26,122	469,822	17·71
44	25,724	798	3·10	25,325	443,700	17·25
45	24,926	799	3·21	24,526	418,375	16·78
46	24,127	798	3·31	23,728	393,849	16·32
47	23,329	797	3·42	22,930	370,121	15·87
48	22,532	794	3·52	22,135	347,191	15·41
49	21,738	791	3·64	21,342	325,056	14·95
50	20,947	788	3·76	20,553	303,714	14·50
51	20,159	784	3·89	19,767	283,161	14·05
52	19,375	780	4·02	18,985	263,394	13·59
53	18,595	776	4·17	18,207	244,409	13·14
54	17,819	771	4·33	17,433	226,202	12·69
55	17,048	765	4·49	16,665	208,769	12·25
56	16,283	760	4·67	15,903	192,104	11·80
57	15,523	755	4·87	15,145	176,201	11·35
58	14,768	749	5·08	14,393	161,056	10·91
59	14,019	745	5·32	13,646	146,663	10·46
60	13,274	742	5·59	12,903	133,017	10·02
61	12,532	738	5·89	12,163	120,114	9·58
62	11,794	731	6·20	11,428	107,951	9·15
63	11,063	725	6·56	10,700	96,523	8·72
64	10,338	723	7·00	9,976	85,823	8·30
65	9,615	721	7·50	9,254	75,847	7·89
66	8,894	713	8·01	8,537	66,593	7·49
67	8,181	699	8·55	7,831	58,056	7·10
68	7,482	684	9·15	7,140	50,225	6·71
69	6,798	671	9·88	6,462	43,085	6·34

TABLE R—*concld.*

Life Table, India.

FEMALES.

Age x.	Living at age x.	Dying between ages x and $x+1$.	Mortality per cent.	Living between ages x and $x+1$.	Living above age x.	Mean after lifetime at age x.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
70	6,127	654	10·67	5,800	36,623	5·98
71	5,473	629	11·49	5,158	30,823	5·63
72	4,844	602	12·44	4,543	25,665	5·30
73	4,242	572	13·49	3,956	21,122	4·98
74	3,670	533	14·59	3,403	17,166	4·68
75	3,137	487	15·79	2,893	13,763	4·39
76	2,650	442	17·08	2,429	10,870	4·10
77	2,208	404	18·46	2,006	8,441	3·83
78	1,804	363	19·94	1,622	6,435	3·57
79	1,441	313	21·54	1,284	4,813	3·34
80	1,128	260	23·24	998	3,529	3·12
81	868	212	25·04	762	2,531	2·91
82	656	174	26·94	569	1,769	2·69
83	482	142	28·94	411	1,200	2·48
84	340	108	31·06	286	789	2·31
85	232	79	33·26	192	503	2·17
86	153	55	35·84	125	311	2·03
87	98	37	38·05	79	186	1·90
88	61	25	40·36	48	107	1·75
89	36	15	42·75	28	59	1·70
90	21	10	45·23	16	31	1·64
91	21	5	47·79	8	15	1·48
92	6	3	50·40	4·5	7	1·17
93	3	2	53·26	2	2·5	·83
94	1	1	56·14	·5	·5	·50

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